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POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER PRESENTS PROPOSAL AT CSCE

LD081911 Warsaw PAP in English 1626 GMT 8 Dec 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Dec. 8 -- "In what way should the Vienna meeting secure a continuation of the cause and mechanism initiated by the decisions of the Stockholm conference?" was the question with which Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast began his presentation of the Polish draft of complementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The address, delivered at a plenary session of the delegations of 35 states today, inaugurated the sixth week of debates of the CSCE review meeting Vienna-86.

We are interested in strengthening and developing security in all its dimensions. We will present appropriate proposals in this field in due time, said Kinast.

Poland identifies its own security with the security of all of Europe. We have not sought and are not seeking mechanisms of security which would be directed against anyone. In the current situation a complete elimination of medium-range missiles of the U.S. and the Soviet Union would be the first and most important step on the road to freeing the European Continent from nuclear weapons. The meeting in Reykjavik showed that achieving this goal, as well as eliminating offensive strategic weapons, is "within reach". The proposals of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty included in the appeal issued in Budapest to all remaining European states in June this year reflect a new, bold approach to issues of constructing a lasting system of confidence and security in Europe.

Poland, along with her allies, awaits a reply to the Budapest appeal directed to NATO member-states and all European states on the matter of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, Kinast declared. That is why the Polish draft of complementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe postulates the following, Kinast said:

To complement the mandate of the CSBM Conference, contained in the final document of the Madrid meeting, so that it may cover examination and undertaking of steps aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe on the basis of equal rights, balance and reciprocity. They will be reviewed parallel to the confidence and security-building measures which have already been or will be forwarded by any of the participating states.

This is an open formula. It leaves, in tune with the clause contained in the document of the Stockholm conference, freedom to each state to bring forward at any stage after the Vienna meeting any topic concordant with the mandate of the conference. The proposed mandate includes no pre-conditions nor limitations addressed to any state or group of states.

Delegations of socialist countries expressed full support for the Polish proposal which is the first draft forwarded at the Vienna meeting.

CASUALTIES, DAMAGE AFTER 7 DEC EARTHQUAKE

Recovery Work Begins

AU091059 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 86 p 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent: "Combatting the Natural Disaster in an Organized Way"]

[Text] Turgovishte, 7 December -- The earthquake on the afternoon of 7 December affected mainly the Popovo and Voditsa conurbation systems. At the moment details about the material damage are still coming in. There are no details about casualties. Houses have been destroyed in the villages of Slavyanovo, Golyamo Gradishte, and Medovina, and the supply of electricity to the Voditsa conurbation system and the town of Popovo has been disrupted. Agricultural buildings and some industrial enterprises have been damaged. Communications have been interrupted.

The okrug and municipal staffs for combatting natural disasters and major industrial accidents went into operation immediately. Already this evening the supply of electricity to Popovo was resumed. Necessary measures are being adopted for providing normal supplies of bread, food, and construction materials to the affected areas.

Press Reports 'Serious' Damage

AU091142 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 86 p 2

[Report by Angel Velikov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Veliko Turnovo: "Total Mobilization, Strict Discipline"]

[Text] The town and neighboring villages are completely dark. There are bonfires in the streets, and around them are people who cannot return to their homes because today's earthquake caused much more serious damage than the one of 21 February.

Just a few minutes are needed to grasp the exceptionally serious consequences of the natural disaster. The hospital, polyclinic, cultural club, the buildings of the municipal party committee, an agroindustrial complex, and various trade buildings are uninhabitable.

Immediately after the earthquake the Civil Defense units were mobilized. The fires in the Kamen village school and in Strazhitsa were quickly extinguished. Thanks to the operational skill of the okrug staff for combatting natural disasters and major industrial accidents, medical workers were immediately sent to Strazhitsa to provide medical care to those injured by the earthquake. Some 40 buses have been provided for transporting the sick, children, and elderly, who have found shelter in Veliko Turnovo and Gorna Oryakhovitsa. Heavy trucks and other equipment have also been provided. Only 2 hours after the first tremor the supply of electricity to the secondary station in the town resumed, however, the damage to the electricity poles and the entire electric system is too severe. Rescue crews have begun to repair the damage done to the Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna railroad.

Khristo Stanev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council, said:

Today's disaster is worse than the one of 21 February. Significantly more settlements have been affected in the Strazhitsa conurbation system and the entire Veliko Turnovo Okrug. [paragraph continues]

There are no conclusive details about the damage, but what we see demands total mobilization and strict discipline. Measures have been adopted to supply the population with bread, milk, and essential goods.

Rescue Work Continues

AU091044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] We are closely following the news related to the 7 December earthquake in the area of Strzhitsa. Our correspondent Katya Chorova reports from Strazhitsa:

The rehousing of people from the area affected by the earthquake in trailers rescue trains, and buildings which have not been affected by the earthquake continued throughout the night and during the day. The electricity supply to Strazhitsa and the villages has been partially restored. Rescue groups are continuing their efforts to restore the supply of water and electricity. Water has been supplied to the people in special tanks. Stations distributing hot food are functioning. Regular medical care and free medicines have been ensured. The power supply to the industrial plants has resumed and their electric lights have now been switched on so that machines and other equipment can be inspected and production can resume in the shortest possible time. The cleaning of the buildings affected by the earthquake and the inspection of their safety is continuing.

Our correspondent Sergey Karamfilov reports from Popovo:

Active work is going on in the Popovo conurbation system to make good the damage caused by the earthquake. Some 22 trailers for sheltering the homeless had been supplied by noon today. It is expected that during the day three additional trailers will be supplied by the Novi Pazar plant. The Razgrad plant is providing a supply of glass and equipment for illuminating buildings, industrial plants, halls, and trade centers. The okrug construction organizations are dispatching construction material to the settlements which have suffered the greatest earthquake damage. Urgent work on restoring the electricity supply to the villages of Goritsa, Bratnitsa, and Manastiritsa is being done.

PREMIER, MINISTERS VISIT EARTHQUAKE AREA

Damage Assessment Report

AU081924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] On 8 December, Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Dimitur Stoyanov, and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, visited the town of Strazhitsa and the settlements in Veliko Turnovo Okrug, which suffered damage during the earthquake of 7 December. Today the picture of the disaster which afflicted the area emerged more clearly. According to BTA, 3 persons have died. More than 30 persons have been injured; 3 of them are in critical condition. More than 80 percent of the houses in Strazhitsa, Asenovo, Mirovo, and Chapaevo have been destroyed and are uninhabitable. All public buildings, schools, children's institutions, the hospital, and the polyclinic have suffered heavy damage. The people of the area and the okrug are demonstrating a heavy civic responsibility and responsiveness, and have opened their homes to families from the settlements which have suffered the heaviest damage.

Warm food has been ensured by the supply units of the Civil Defense. Temporary pharmacies have been opened where medicines are being distributed free of charge.

Throughout the day the Bulgarian Red Cross provided warm blankets and clothes. Attention is directed to normalizing the work at the agrarian enterprises. Rescue services of various types are working intensely. The immediate goal is to restore electricity and the water supply within a day or two. Special commissions are checking the condition of the industrial plants in order to quickly restore the work of the production collectives.

The party and government are adopting all necessary measures to restore normal life. The accelerated solution of the important problems, including the construction of apartments, will be a nationwide task.

The emergency medical units in Popovo have not had to treat seriously injured people. This information has also arrived from other areas in Turgovishte Okrug, which suffered the most during the earthquake of 7 December. Data received from the units evaluating the damage in Popovo and Voditsa show that production in 10 industrial plants has been disrupted, about 60 houses are uninhabitable, and 35 percent of the buildings have suffered damage of medium intensity. Schools have been temporarily closed. The supply of water and electricity in many villages has not been restored yet.

The two conurbation systems have received bread from Turgovishte, Shumen, Razgrad, and Byala. Goods of primary necessity have been ensured.

Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Dimitur Stoyanov, and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, visited the most heavily afflicted areas in the okrug. Measures have been adopted to further eliminate the damage inflicted by the natural disaster.

NEW EARTHQUAKE REPORTED IN STRAZHITSA 8 DEC

AU081610 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] According to data supplied by the Geophysical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, on 8 December at 1645 local [1445 GMT] a new earthquake was registered. Its epicenter was in the area of the town of Strazhitsa, Veliko Turnovo Okrug. The intensity was 5 degrees on the Medvedev-Sponhoer-Karnik scale. The earthquake has been felt in the central part of the country and in Sofia. There is no information on new damage.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH PDRY OPENS

AU082053 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 8 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Yemeni Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened its eighth session today.

The commission is co-chaired by Mr Georgi Grigorov, president of the Construction Association, and by Mr Muhammad Ahmad Salman, minister of construction and housing of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The session will consider the areas of development of bilateral ties in construction, agriculture, industry and trade.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS USSR NUCLEAR STAND

LD082253 Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 8 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today expressed full support to the USSR Supreme Soviet statement of November 19 on averting the nuclear danger and to the New Delhi declaration signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi.

"The moment has come when everyone must express his stand in face of the danger of an atomic catastrophe", the deputies said in a stand approved at their meeting today, adding that Czechoslovakia realized its share of responsibility for the preservation of peace.

The Czechoslovak parliament said it shared the fears about the future of the planet in the nuclear age expressed by the Supreme Soviet.

It added that the far-reaching, radical and comprehensive proposals for nuclear disarmament presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik confirmed the realistic and urgent nature of the program of the CPSU 27th Congress for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, for the securing of peaceful prospects of life and development for all nations. "The world community must not permit thwarting of this historic opportunity", the statement said.

"The U.S. project of space militarization, aimed at gaining strategic superiority, has become the main obstacle to achieving an agreement on the liquidation of nuclear weapons. Implementation of this project would mean further dangerous escalation of armament and unforeseeable risks for the destiny of mankind. Enforcement of these plans is linked with obstinate refusal to join the unilateral Soviet moratorium and provocative continuation of nuclear tests at U.S. test sites. The world must choose another road -- peaceful use of outer space to the benefit of all, as the Soviet Union proposed to the U.N. General Assembly", the Federal Assembly said.

The assembly said the Czechoslovak people participated together with the other socialist countries in peace initiatives which included proposals to set up zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe. We actively contributed to successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute to the process of building collective security in Europe and restructuring the system of inter-state relations on the basis of comprehensive security equal for everyone, the Federal Assembly declared.

"Together with the other states of the Warsaw Treaty we are waiting for a NATO states' reply to our joint peace initiatives, including proposals to substantially reduce conentional weapons in Europe", it said.

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR 8 DEC

LD082256 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed issues related to the expansion and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

PRC SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION GROUP VISITS

LD081735 Prague CTK in English 1440 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 8 (CTK) -- The 28th session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Chinese commission for scientific-technological cooperation started here today.

The Czechoslovak delegation were led by Deputy Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Frantisek Brom. The Chinese delegation was headed by Deputy Minister of Light Industry Wang Wenzhe.

Participants in the session discussed further possiblilties of development of scientific-technological relations and agreed on measures on the basis of which scientific-technological cooperation, mainly in engineering, the light industry, geology, power engineering, agriculture, health care, etc., will be extended.

JAKES DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN ETHIOPIA

LD081933 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Addis Ababa Dec 8 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Presidium Member and Secretary Milos Jakes, held talks with Ethiopian party and government partners today.

Members of the visiting Czechoslovak delegation conferred with Ethiopian Workers' Party Poltiburo member and Industry Minister Hailu Yemanu on topical issues and prospects of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian economic cooperation. They reviewed the economic and trade contacts of a long standing between the two friendly countries and stressed the growing importance of expanding this cooperation.

Extension and diversification of trade exchanges and implementation of some new concrete proposals of Czechoslovak projects in Ethiopia, proposed by the joint commission for the food, rubber and light industries and geological research were described as major impulses to the development of economic contacts.

Czech Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec held talks with his Ethiopina partner Gizaw Teshay and presented to him a government gift -- a sophisticated Czechoslovak caridograph.

In the afternoon, Milos Jakes and Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary for International Relations Ashagre Ygletu signed an agreement on cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. The plan of party cooperation in 1987-1988 will contribute to the further development of relations between the two fraternal parties.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation arrived in Ethiopia last Saturday, on the first stop of a tour which will further take it to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic .

Head of the visiting Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation Milos Jakes and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed today full support to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other countries and to the progressive anti-imperialist policy of the Non-aligned Movement.

Milos Jakes was received by the general secretary of the Workers' Party, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia on the third day of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation's visit to the African country today.

They resolutely condemned the agression of the South African racist regime against African countries and the terror against its own population, and voiced solidarity with the forces actively resisting this policy.

Milos Jakes conveyed to the Ethiopia leader greetings from Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and President Gustav Husak and other representatives.

The Czechoslovak and Ethiopian representatives exchanged information on the present situation in their parties and countries in the fulfillment of the conclusion of the 17th Czechoslvak Communist Party Congress and the Constituent Congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party. They assessed the results of implementation of the 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and expressed the resolve to further extend contacts within this broad framework.

Leaves for Mozambique

LD091031 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Ethiopia -- The CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today ended their friendly, working visit to Socialist Ethiopia. They then left Addis Ababa for Maputo, capital of the people's Republic of Mazambique. At the international airport in Addis Ababa the delegation was seen off by Ethiopian party and government officials. All Ethiopian media reported with attentiveness the course of the talks conducted by the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and highly praised the assistance and solidarity of the CPCZ and the entire Czechoslovak people with the revolutionary changes in Socialist Ethiopia.

OFFICIAL ON DETAILS OF TU-GOVERNMENT TALKS

AU011431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Interview given by Jiri Neubert, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, to Jiri Jedicka: "Suggestions for the Solution of Urgent Production and Social Issues" -- place and date of interview not specified; opening paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] As we have already reported, another joint session of the CSSR Government Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] was held on 24 November. It was already the eighth such session. As at the preceding joint sessions, this time too trade union representatives raised issued that are the subject of discussions among the working people and which require decisions at the central level. Comrade Jiri Neubert, URO secretary, has supplied us with additional details on the meeting. In the opening part of the interview, he said:

[Neubert] As has become traditon, we handed over to the Government Presidium a package of the most important opinions and critical suggestions of the working people. [paragraph continues]

I regard as very positive the fact that the Government Presidium instructed individual members of the government and the heads of the central agencies run by them to make use of these suggestions in their work. The suggestions concerned problems of production, including questions concerning the supplies of materials and technology, some problems concerning supplies to the domestic market, and the like.

The session was very frank, critical, and comradely. The VRO Secretariat pointed to some grave problems -- in wage policy, for example, or in social issues. The members of the Government Presidium, on the other hand, spoke quite frankly, but realistically, about the possibilities of resolving these problems and about their approaches to them. We were really trying hard to find a common path toward implementing the CPCZ's congress line, including raising the living standards of the working people.

We drew attention to two problems of the wage policy. First, to the complexity and number of current regulations, which frequently are not understood even by those who are supposed to implement them. Second, to the fact that during the second stage of applying the principles of enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wage system, another leveling of wages has occurred in a considerable number of plants and enterprises, instead of their deleveling. The Government Presidium responded to this observation in a very positive way and charged ministers with trying to set this right.

We also had a very candid discussion about urgent social issues. We in the trade unions realize that the solution of these issues in the spirit of the 17th party congress presupposes the necessary creation of resources, that is, an annual growth rate of national income of about 3.5 percent. However, we voiced the opinion that it would be correct to resolve some of these issues at least partially and gradually, in keeping with current possibilities, and not to wait for the end of the 5-year plan.

[Jedlicka] People often refer to the working and wage conditions of some branches, mainly those that employ women.

[Neubert] As a separate issue, we put forward and discussed with the Government Presidium the solution of problems concerning the working conditions of economically active women. The Government Presidium adopted the appropriate decisions in this respect. They concern the textile, garment, leatherworking, and food industries, but also the employees of the trade network and of other branches.

Of course, these decisions also concern basic capital assets, because their standard plays the crucial role here.

[Jedlicka] In their comments, many working people draw attention to the low level of managerial, organizational, and planning activity and of material and technical supplies.

[Neubert] These problems rank uppermost in the suggestions that we handed over to the Government Presidium. In the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, these issues will be addressed by the program of improving the syustem of planned management, which has already been worked out, and by the rebuilding of our economic mechanism, which is being prepared. We fully support these plans. They are undoubtedly in the interest of the development of our economy and of the needs of our working people.

[Jedlicka] The practice of raising production tasks primarily for those plants and enterprises that are conscientious fulfillers of the plan is generally regarded as an evil in planning. Have trade union agencies ever taken a stand in defence of such plants and enterprises?

[Neubert] This problem is connected with the current form of management. We lack a uniform yardstick for the assessment of the performance of economic organizations. So far we have been using so-called individual criteria, which is naturally very subjective and makes it possible to increase the workload of good performers even more. In the final analysis, this amounts to support for inferior performers, that is, to the opposite of the socialist principle professed by our society. This is not always a matter of the center, but of individual links of the axis of management. Economic production units and, to a certain degree, ministries bear the greatest share of blame for this. We as the trade unions must be quite self-critical in this respect. Unfortunately, our individual trade unions and trade union agencies do not always try to work their way through this problem and do not always find the courage to adopt correct stands on this. At many places it would be possible to bring about a remedy in this way. However, this has no bearing on the fact that the basic thing that must be changed is the systemic solution.

[Jedlicka] Another interesting portion of the communique on the joint session is the closing part, which refers to preparations for amending the labor code. What will be the main objective of this amendment?

[Neubert] Life in the past few years has shown the inevitability of partially amending the labor code. From the very beginning, the trade unions have been taking an active part in the work on the drafting of this amendment. Thereby they are playing an important role in the formation of basic legislation relating to labor. This -- as well as the fact that the amendment will be discussed by the 11th All-Trade Union Congress and that, before the congress, it will be subject t public discussion -- bears out the implementation of the principles of socialist democracy in our society.

[Jedlicka] Wherein lies the main purpose of the amendment under preparation?

[Neubert] Above all, it will give even greater support to honest workers and establish greater impediments to those who profit excessively and illicitly from the advantages and benefits of socialism. Provisions that would protect trade union functionaries are also considered.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO CUBA, GUYANA -- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Stanislav Svoboda, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Cuba and Guyana, in connection with his beginning his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 3 Dec 86 LD]

ENVOY TO CANADA -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Jan Janovic, extraoradinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Canada, prior to him taking up his diplomatic post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY -- Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received Raffly Rasad, the new Indonesian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Bratislava today. On the occasion of his taking up his post in Czechoslovakia the diplomat also paid an inaugural visit to Anna Rybnikarova, deputy chairwoman of the Slovak National Council. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 24 Nov 86 LD]

HONECKER ADDRESS MARKS BORDER TROOPS DAY

LD291802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov, (ADN) -- Erich Honecker made the following address to mark the 40th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops:

It is with great pleasure that I convey to you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and of the National Defense Council, the most cordial greeting and congratulations to the members of the Border Troops of the GDR to mark your 40th anniversary. I would like to thank you all on the eve of your day of honor for your selfless service on our state borders.

In firm militant alliance with the members of the National People's Army and the GDR security organs, and in trusting cooperation with the border population, you make an important contribution to the preservation of peace. You stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet comrades-in-arms, with the border troops of the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact for the peaceful development of the socialist community within securely protected borders.

The 11th SED Congress decided clear prospects for our further advance to a peaceful future for our people, and for the strengthening of socialism. The third session of the Central Committee demonstrates that we have advanced a good way along this path, and that our policy is deeply is accord with the interests of our people.

At the meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of socialist CEMA member-states in Moscow, we jointly discussed the possibilities for a broader unfolding of the creative potential of socialism and devoted particular attention to the deepening of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. In this way, the GDR is resolutely pursuing the line of the 11th party congress to expand the fraternal tie with the USSR and the other socialist countries and to contribute toward increasing the international influence of socialism.

One can rightly say that throughout our country a creative atmosphere, a broad movement of all classes and strata to realize the decisions of the 11th party congress have come into being. The soldiers and sailors, noncommissioned officers and petty officers, warrant officers, officers, generals and admirals, the civilian employees, and the voluntary helpers of the Border Troops have also formed a worthy part of the movement. Through exemplary efforts, they are daily fulfilling their great commitment: a soldier's deed for the 11th party congress -- at all times combat ready for peace and socialism.

If one today looks back over the 4 decades of the existence of the GDR Border Troops, there is a strong confirmation of the fact that, for the first time in German history, forces created to secure the border take their authority from the people, and they do everything to thwart provocations along the border and thereby promote peaceful coexistence between the peoples. This attitude has determined the activity of our Border Troops from the start. It is in line with the class assignments set by our workers' and peasants' power.

The veterans of the early days, under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, laid the cornerstone for the successful and reliable protection of our border. They came from the resistance against Hitler, from prisons and concentration camps, from exile, and, at one time, defended freedom and the honor of our people in the battles under the Spanish sky.

With their revolutionary experiences from decades of bitter class struggle, they formed generations of reliable fighters who proved themselves worthy sons of our socialist fatherland, the GDR.

The citizens of the GDR have great respect for the comrades of the Border Troops. They know the difficult service they perform day and night, in all weather, and more than occasionally in direct view of unscrupulous provocateurs. At this hour, we commemorate those soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and officers of the GDR Border Troops who gave their young lives in loyally doing their duty for peace and socialism, for the well-being of our people. We commemorate Comrades Siegfried Apportin, Rudi Arnstadt, Klaus-Peter Braun, Uwe Dittmann, Waldemar Estel, Peter Goering, Rolf Henniger, Gerhard Hofert, Reinhold Huhn, Heinz Janello, Helmut Just, Eberhard Knospe, Ulrich Krohn, Juergen Lange, Herbert Liebs, Lutz Meier, Fritz Otto, Manfred Portwich, Werner Schmidt, Juergen Schmidtchen, Egon Schultz, Klaus-Peter Seidel, Ulrich Steinhauer, Manfred Weiss, and Siegfried Widera.

Our people know that the GDR Border Troops at all times stand guard with great self-discipline and great political responsibility at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism. Under the complicated conditions of the close contact between the two world systems, they resolutely repulse attacks on the western border of socialism. With courage and prudence, they ensure the secure protection of the revolutionary achievements of our people.

It is also in part thanks to your efforts that our workers' and peasants' state can develop political stability, can develop a dynamic economy and a dynamic society on so secure a basis, and has for decades proved itself a cornerstone of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. In this way, you are making a decisive contribution in line with our historic task to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil -- that only peace should do so. This deserves the highest recognition, and for this we also thank the members of your families.

Our workers' and peasants' state has always done everything required in good time to ensure that socialism can develop well on German soil. Decade after decade, smear campaigns and slander, attacks and provocations by all those to whom socialism on German soil has always been a thorn in the side, have rebounded from the political stability and the secure defense of our socialist state. As in the past, so too in the future, the illusionary plans of those circles which do not want to accept our border will fail at those borders. Our border is also a border between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states. We guard them like the apple of our eye, because we know that in doing so we are preserving the well-being and happiness of our people and giving secure prospects for future generations.

A secure border is also a secure peace. We firmly believe that the GDR Border Troops will continue under all conditions to honorably fulfill their obligations toward their socialist fatherland, the GDR, toward our people and our allies. It is a fundamental experience of European history that the inviolability of the border and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe, within the current borders, are fundamental conditions for peace. The system of European treaties, which came into being not the least thanks to the constructive work of the GDR, is a solid foundation for a fruitful coexistence between the European peoples.

We would be pleased if the Federal Republic of Germany were to approach with equal responsibility the fulfilling of this system of treaties.

We are in favor of consolidating and expanding the peaceful coexistence between the European peoples. Good coexistence between the states of Europe can, without doubt, be a signal of peace extending far beyond our continent.

In view of the accumulated arsenals of weapons, there is nothing more important today than for responsible politicans to maintain contacts and, with care and realism, to search for solutions so that the current confrontation can be removed and an improvement in international relations brought about. In this spirit, the GDR is ready to work together with all forces that are prepared to look beyond divisive factors and face the historical responsibility of preventing a nuclear inferno and saving human civilization.

With Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, and thanks to the Soviet disarmament initiatives, offers of negotiation are on the table which open up for Europe and the world historic chance of entering the year 2000 free of nuclear weapons. We support fully and completely these Soviet proposals represented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik with great responsibility, steadfastness, and flexibility. We could make no better ones.

The GDR Border Troops are always on guard for peace and the protection of their socialist homeland. In honor of your outstanding services, I take the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Border Troops to award you, at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, the Karl Marx Order and an honor banner of the Central Committee of our party. I warmly congratulate you, dear comrades.

STOPH SPEAKS ON 1986-90 DRAFT LAWS, 1987 PLANS

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["The Unity of Economic and Social Policy Will Also Determine Our Actions in the Future"; "Speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, substantiating the draft laws on the 1986-90 5-year plan for the development of the national economy and on the 1987 National Economic Plan"; given at the Third People's Chamber Session on 27 November in East Berlin -- all tons are metric tons]

[Text] Esteemed deputies: The draft laws on the 1986-1990 5-year plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan are before the People's Chamber for discussion and decision. In implementation the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, they are directed at strengthening the GDR in an all-round manner and consistently continuing the tried-and-true policy for the well-being of the people and for the safeguarding of peace.

The draft laws which have been presented outline the tasks necessary for this. In accordance with the directive of the 11th SED Congress, they have been approved fully and completely by the third session of the SED Central Committee.

In the future, the main task is its unity of economic and social policy, the core of the economic strategy with an eye on the year 2000, and this will determine our activity. Again and again, new stimuli and important initiatives emanate from this tried-and-true policy for the strengthening of economic power and for the improvement of working and living conditions. The daily experience that industrious work is a benefit for the entire society and for each individual leads to activity and creativity, as well as to the working people's concrete participation in solving the tasks.

Greater Effectiveness of Science and Technology at the Center [subhead]

At the center of our exertions stands the need to attain and maintain a technological standard of performance with which the GDR can hold its own it the foremost ranks on the world scene, through higher effectiveness of science and technology, especially the intensified use of high and key technologies. This includes continuing comprehensive intensification and guaranteeing it on a durable basis and accelerating product renewal.

An inseparable component and a decisive foundation for the further dynamic development of the national economy in the 1986-90 period and beyond is the deepening and further completion of the GDR's economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other member countries of CEMA in accordance with the decisions made at the highest level. The basis of the tasks contained in the draft law for this is the need to concentrate to a particular degree on the development and broad utilization of highly productive key technologies, to attain a high standard for products, to implement cooperation with the goal of promoting the process of intensification of the nation economies of the CEMA countries, and to utilize for this end new forms of cooperation in science, technology, production, and foreign trade.

Possibilities To Expand International Cooperation [subhead]

Loyal to the policy of peaceful coexistence and firmly convinced that strictly observing its principles can give important stimuli to mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation between states with different social systems, the 5-year plan contains appropriate possibilities to expand economic relations with the capitalist states and with the developing countries.

Esteemed deputies: These are high and ambitious targets that we set for ourselves in the 1986-90 period for a continuously stable and dynamic economic growth. The draft of the 1987 National Economic Plan is incomplete accordance with the tasks of the 5-year plan. With its purposeful implementation we are taking a decisive step in realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. At the same time, this creates important preconditions for fulfilling the 5-year plan

The realization of the tasks in the coming period demands -- based on the working people's creativity -- high and further increasing performance daily, in all branches of the national economy. The economic strategy looking toward the year 2000, decided by the 11th SED Congress, shows the way for this.

This has already been demonstrated by the successful implementation of the 1986 National Economic Plan. The proportionate performance targets were fulfilled by the end of October in all areas and overfulfilled in important sectors, in accordance with the additional pledges undertaken.

A lead in net production of around M2.4 billion has been produced by the working people in the industrial sectors. The overfulfillment of industrial goods production in the whole national economy amounts to arount M4.9 billion. The national income has been increased by 4.3 percent compared to the same period last year, on the basis of comprehensive intensification and growth of labor productivity.

Increasing Speed in Microelectronics [subhead]

High speed can be noted in key technologies, particularly in microelectronic products.

Production of office and personal computers rose by 142 percent compared with last year, that of monolithic integrated circuits by 27 percent, of optoelectronic semiconductor components by 19 percent, of combined installations for regulating, controlling and monitoring by 19 percent, and of electronic writing instruments by 37 percent. Production of robots increased by 10 percent. It should also be emphasized that unit input of raw materials, other materials, and energy sources was reduced further.

The construction workers have fulfilled their pledges and handed over 176,053 newly built or modernized apartments to the population. The volume of material investments was increased by more than 5 percent compared with last year. The efficiency of the projects put into operation has been improved. High performances were also achieved by the cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture. With a per-hectare yield of 46.3 decitons of grain, last year's record results were even surpassed. Altogether, 11.6 million tons of grain were harvested.

Thanks for the Working People's Performance [subhead]

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to express cordial thanks for these outstanding performances to the workers, cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all other working people.

The Council of Ministers is convinced that the plan documents presented for discussion and decision will yield new pledges and initiatives in socialist competition under the slogan "High Performance for the Benefit of the People and for Peace -- Everything for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress."

The public discussion of the directive of the 11th SED Congress was participated in by 6.1 million working people. They submitted more than 770,000 suggestions for the tapping of national economic reserves in performance and effectiveness and for the further improvement of working and living conditions. We highly appreciate the contribution of the trade unions, whose representatives have actively participated in all stages of the preparation of the plan. We put great trust in the young people, who -- at the side of the party of the workers class -- will continue to make an important contribution to strengthening the GDR with their manifold initiatives and their revolutionary verve.

The broad public discussion and the accepted pledges for working out the 1987-90 5-Year Plan are again convincing proof of the vital energy of our socialist democracy.

Esteemed deputies! The foreign policy of the GDR is bound to the most important task of the present -- peace, in firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. This goal determines the activity of the first German peace state now and in the future. In our time the dangers resulting from the complicated international situation demand of all states and nations the greatest efforts in safeguarding peace as the supreme prerequisite for life and social progress. Allied in friendship with the USSR and firmly rooted in the community of socialist states, the GDR will always stand on the side of all forces which are determined to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind and to preserve peace for mankind. Particularly in the present international conditions, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states, the strengthening of their economic power and the expansion of their cooperation in all sectors are of decisive importance for the maintenance of world peace and the raising of the power of attraction of socialism.

Strong Stimuli of the Moscow Meeting [subhead]

This was again emphasized by the recent Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries which are member-states of CEMA. This meeting gives strong stimuli for the further deepening of the economic relations in the interest of a dynamic socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and the raising of their peoples' standard of living, as well as for the intensification of the struggle to eliminate nuclear and reduce conventional armaments, to consolidate peace and international security.

The official friendship visits by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the DPRK, the PRC, and the Mongolian People's Republic have achieved results which are of great political significance. They introduced a new phase of friendship and cooperation with these states and peoples. This will contribute to strengthening socialism and to preserving world peace, to ending the arms race as well as to detente in Europe, in Asia, and the whole world.

The GDR is participating constructively and with commitment in the development and realization of the joint socialist peace policy, as established at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee last June. That is why the GDR supports fully and completely the constructive approach of the USSR to the solution of the vital questions of mankind in the nuclear age. The far-reaching proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik were of extraordinary importance.

However, a historic chance was thrown away in Reykjavik because the U.S. Administration refused to give up its Star Wars program, and thus the hunt for military superiority and political predominance.

Political Dialogue Is Indispensable [subhead]

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers emphasized in their joint statement on the results of this meeting that now it is all the more important to ensure a fundamental solution to questions of war and peace together with all forces of reason and realism, to undertake even more comprehensive efforts so that everything that emerged in Reykjavik and that remains on the negotiating table can still become reality. Fully in this spirit, I would like to point out the statement by Comrade Erich Honecker, which he made at the third SED Central Committe session: "If the medium-range missile question is solved there will no longer be any necessity to have tactical missiles (with a range less than 1,000 km) in the GDR."

Businesslike political dialogue has been shown to be an indispensable instrument for the prevention of the arms race in space and stopping it on earth, and for strengthening peaceful coexistence between states of differing social systems. That is why the GDR is resolved to continue its result-oriented policy of dialogue with all forces who are interested in peace and fruitful bilateral relations between states. In view of the dangers and requirements of the current international situation, the world conscience is being increasingly aroused. The socialist peace initiatives are more and more finding their way into the thought and action of peace-loving people all over the world, because they correspond to the need of the time, the reality, the hopes, and expectations of the people.

They proceed from the fact that nobody must be permitted to use military means in pursuing political goals. The voice of reason can no longer be overheard when it demands a halt to all nuclear tests in line with the Soviet example; the conclusion of effective agreements to stop the nuclear arms race in particular; and the renunciation of SDI. [paragraph continues]

In Western Europe, too, many influential politicians have started thinking about how much the arms race and the Star Wars plans cost in terms of their own security and their own political and economic leeway.

The talks and results of the second six-state summit in Mexico and of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare are proof of the increasing commitment of these states. Their demand for a world without nuclear weapons and SDI, for guaranteeing the peoples' right to free and independent development and for a reshaping of international economic relations on a just basis continues to meet with our solidarity and support. We join the call for an immediate end to the imperialist policy of force and interference and for the fastest possible and overall acceptable, just solution to the hotbeds of conflict and tensions by means of negotiations in all parts of the world.

The GDR Conscientiously Implements the Stockholm Final Document [subhead]

The GDR will continue to work consistently to strengthen the role of the United Nations in safeguarding peace and consolidating international security in the interest of all states and peoples. Fully in line with this is the proposal of the GDR and its allies to create a comprehensive system of international security which comprises the military and political areas as well as the economic and humanitarian spheres.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference showed clearly that it is possible to reach agreements that correspond to the political and security interests of all participants in spite of continuing differences and opposing opinions. The GDR, which had a part in this result, will perserve the reserve of trust that was built up in Stockholm by a conscientious implementation of the concluding document, and will strive for new steps toward military detente in Europe.

The GDR initiative for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe is meant to contribute to war never again emanating from German soil. This is also the intent of the step-by-step plan for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in this region in accordance with the Palme proposal that was presented jointly by the SED and the SPD. It could be an important and effective step on the way toward a total liquidation of nuclear arms.

At the current Vienna CSCE follow-up conference the GDR is working to achieve results that will revitalize and consolidate detente on our continent. Together with our allies, we put the questions of safeguarding peace into the center of our efforts. Our efforts are mainly directed at creating the preconditions for agreements on the reduction of forces and conventional armaments in Europe within the framework of the CSCE process. Also in the areas of political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and humanitarian cooperation. The GDR and the other socialist states are working for new confidence-building and peace-promoting measures at the Vienna meeting.

The GDR is making particular efforts to achieve secure peace and good-neighborliness at the dividing line between both social systems and the two large military blocs in the center of Europe. This calls, above all, for full respect of the international realities in accordance with international law and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Influential Forces in the FRG Still Have Difficulties in Accepting Reality [subhead]

This also applies to relations between the GDR and the FRG. That is why so much importance is being given to the words in the 12 March 1985 joint statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor, that the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

Everything we do in our relations with the FRG, proceeding from the Basic Treaty and the European system of treaties, is and remains determined by the necessity to safeguard peace. Evidently, however, there are still influential forces in the FRG who find it difficult to accept the realities of our epoch. They must be told that the duty to maintain peace also applies to the FRG, and nobody will release the responsible politicians from it.

The deeply humanistic course of the GDR's foreign policy meets with the unanimous agreement and active participation of our country's citizens. Their good performances at their workplaces are a contribution to our foreign policy in the best sense of the word.

We Continue Dynamic Economic Growth [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: The draft laws presented here are directed toward the continuation of the dynamic economic growth. They take into consideration the increased capacity of the national economy, the raised level of qualification of the working people, and the considerable scientific-technological potential. At the same time, they consider the requirements resulting from the continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

It is envisaged to raise produced national income by 4.5 percent in 1987 and by 25 percent in the period of the 5-year plan. This means that in 1990 about twice the amount of national income will be produced, compared to 1975. The new stage of the economic strategy is characterized by the fact that the growth in national income is based to an even greater extent on the use of qualitative factors of economic growth, especially the rapid development and broad application of key technologies.

This finds its expression in the increase in net production and labor productivity in the sphere of the industrial ministries by 50 percent in 1990 as compared to 1985; and in the average annual lowering of unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials by 4 percent, of prime costs in industry by 2.2 percent and of specific transportation input by 3.2 percent.

At least 90 percent of the growth in national income is intended to be achieved by the increase in labor productivity, the tempo of development of which will be further accelerated. Specific production input per unit of national income is to be lowered by an annual average of 2.1 percent. Through the accelerated application of energy-saving technologies and production processes of the highest scientific-technical standards, energy consumption by the economy is to be further reduced.

Based on what has been achieved in 1986, it is necessary in the coming year to achieve an even higher increase in performance. In industry, for example, it is intended to increase net production by 9 percent and labor productivity by 8.6 percent, and to lower prime costs by 2.3 percent and material costs by 2.4 percent.

This results in high demand for:

-- The utilization of all intensification factors in their increasing diversity and interaction;
-- The struggle for top performances in science, engineering, and technology, which must be oriented toward the international top standard and must go beyond things that are already known.

At the same time, high demands arise for:

-- Accelerated production renewal in line with the requirements present on the international markets, and the needs of the population and our economy;
-- The most efficient application of the available means for investments;
-- The determined lowering of material and financial expenditure in all areas and all stages of the reproduction process.

In tackling all these tasks we are guided by the premise that high qualification, rich experiences, and the industrious work of the working people are eventually decisive for the realization of the set objectives. It is, therefore, the priority task of everyone who bears responsibility in the state and the economy to give much space to their creativity and their initiatives. As corresponds to our successful course, economic growth serves the further improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living. In the 1986-90 period real per capital income will rise by an annual average of 4 percent.

Introduction of 100 New Kinds of Circuits Into Production Per Year [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: As a highly industrialized state the GDR has, on the basis of socialist production conditions and the proven system of the socialist planned economy, all the preconditions for keeping pace with the revolutionary changes in productive forces, particularly those taking place as a result of the introduction of key technologies. Proceeding from this, the plan is directed at the GDR's broader and more effective use of microelectronics in particular, and of modern computer technology, especially CAD/CAM technology, of flexible automated assembly systems, of the new processing technologies, of nuclear energy, of the application of modern materials, of laser technology, and of biotechnology. The measures established will cover the rising demand for microelectronic components, which will develop by 1990 to around 300 percent of the 1985 level in the case of integrated circuits, for example. This requires the introduction of more then 100 new kinds of circuits into production per year and the substitution to about one-third of the product ranges existing at present.

Top Performance Achieved Quickly With Modern Technologies [subhead]

At the same time, in line with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the development of microelectronics has to be expanded in the user combines and the production of microelectronic component parts, including special equipment, has to be raised to about 250 percent. Examples such as the development of new automatic flat knitting machines with integrated electronic controls in the Elite Diamant VEB of the Textima Combine demonstrate that international top performances can be quickly reached by establishing one's own electronics facilities, in particular for process-related adjustment and the elaboration of software.

The opportunities for raising effectiveness in research, development, planning and production, for gaining workers for other tasks in the national economy, and for increasing the flexibility and ability to react on production will be expanded significantly with the envisioned use of 90,000 CAD/CAM work stations in the 1986-1990 period. Therefore, it is extraordinarily important to thoroughly prepare the application of this modern technology and to use it to a very high degree.

Prerequisites have to be created for reaching over 25 percent of the total envisioned increase in labor productivity with the 80,000 industrial robots which are to be produced in the 1986-90 period. Each combine, each enterprise, and each cooperative faces the task to utilize the possibilities resulting from the key technologies in order to achieve the highest-possible economic results.

Performance that goes beyond that which is known internationally has to be the yardstick for the use of the GDR's significant research potential. The law of the economical use of time is to be taken into consideration by rapidly introducing the results of scientific-technological work in all spheres, in particular top achievements.

Tasks for Youth Research Collectives in the Combines [subhead]

Here, in-house production of rationalization means in the combines becomes an important link in the chain. In every combine highly qualified practical workers and capable young cadres have to be assigned to this task, which essentially determines the economic result of research and development. In this way, in-house production of rationalization means is to be developed as the center of top modern technology. It is envisaged to increase in-house production of rationalization means in the national economy to 176.1 percent. In order to achieve top results, management activity in the combines, research institutions, and institutes is to be directed even more consistently toward utilizing the efforts of young scientists, engineers, skilled workers, and innovators to each high scientific-technological performances for solving tasks that are decisive for the national economy, in particular in the area of key technologies. The directors general of the combines have to lay down the tasks -- in cooperation with the responsible FDJ leaderships, and on the basis of the 5-year plan -- to be solved by youth research collectives.

An integral part of the draft plans is the further expansion of research cooperation between the industrial combines and the institutions of the Academy of Sciences and university and technical school sector. Proceeding from already available good results, this effective form of bringing together the scientific potentials is to be continued with the aim of even higher economic effectiveness.

It is and remains a basic principle of our policy that science and technology always serve the welfare of the people and that their results contribute to improving working and living conditions and to the overall development of the personality. In the comprehensive application of the key technologies this requirement becomes particularly important. With these key technologies we want to make work easier and life in general more beautiful and richer. In contrast to capitalism, fear for one's existence, unemployment and social insecurity as a result of the application of technology are foreign to the GDR's citizens.

To Further Improve the Input-Output Ratio [subhead]

The draft laws contain demanding tasks for the further improvement of the input-output ratio. In all areas of the national economy, the plan targets have to be fulfilled consistently in their fixed material structure and with the available energy sources, raw materials, and other materials.

From the combines and enterprises we expect quality goods which coorespond to the highest standards with respect to the scientific-technological and economic standard, utility value, functioning, and design.

Through the application of microelectronics, CAD/CAM technology, flexible automated manufacturing systems, material-saving processing technologies, new materials, and through the rapid introduction of new products with an improved input-output ratio, refinement of raw materials and other materials is to be pushed ahead quickly. In this way at least 2.6 million tons of rolled steel, about 44,000 tons of aluminium, about 13,000 tons of copper, and about 1.8 million tons of cement are to be saved through science and technology.

Efficient Utilization of Secondary Raw Materials [subhead]

It is a priority task to fully support the goals of the economical use of materials with concrete measures from the science and technology plans, with measures for investments and rationalization, and other technical-organizational measurs. Here, too, it is important to take one's measure from the international top standard, to make the results quickly take effect in production, and to achieve further considerable progress as early as 1987.

The principle of socialist thrift concerning the use of material and financial funds is to be consistently enforced on all levels of management. Experience shows that -- on the basis of progressive standards and norm targets with a technical and economical foundation, which are up to the best international values -- a more determined struggle must be carried on for the most efficient use of materials, for an increase in the degree of utilization, and against any waste.

An integral party of the plan is the increasingly broad utilization of secondary raw materials, which form an important part of our national economy's potential of raw materials. It is planned to increase the utilization of secondary raw materials, which amounts to 31 million tons in 1986, to 35 million tons in 1990.

The facilities available in this area are to be used and developed further with great efficiency in order to achieve maximum utilization of scrap metal, wood scraps, old oil, returnable glass containers, and waste paper, but also industrial waste products such as ash and slag, sludge, and refactory material. This also serves environmental protection. All measures to reduce production input must be reflected in the economy by reducing costs. It is planned to reduce the costs of materials per M100 of industrial goods production by an average of 2.4 percent per year during the 1986-90 5-year-plan period.

The draft law for the 1987 national economic plan contains the task to save M6.7 billion of material costs in industry, and more than M500 million in the construction sector. High discipline with regard to costs includes avoiding all unnecessary societal expenditure. All enterprises have to pursue an energetic struggle not to waste any material because of quality defects, damaged goods, additional work, and production not in accordance with contracts. High demands are posed on the utilization of the social labor potential. Every enterprise, every cooperative, and every institution has to proceed in principle from the premise of solving the tasks with the existing labor.

The Schwedt Initiative Is Still Topical [subhead]

The GDR's demographic development does not leave any room for wishful thinking. Only by saving workplaces through top modern technologies and by using scientific organization of labor is it possible to follow the path of gaining labor for the better utilization of all basic assets and for staff increases in trade, the service sector, and the health sector. [paragraph continues]

The Schwedt initiative "Fewer People Produce More Goods" remains the most efficient and the only possibility to meet the demand of labor.

The labor necessary for a high utilization of shift-work, the strengthening of in-hours production of rationalization means, the speedy increase of the production of consumer goods, subcontractor parts, and spare parts is to be gained first and foremost from one's own enterprises. All changes in working conditions, of course, have to be prepared thoroughly and timely together with the working people.

The coordinated cooperation of all combines, enterprises, and institutions under the leadership of the local councils gains increasing importance for obtaining labor for other enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist insight that man is and remains the main productive force, particular attention has to be paid to mastering the new requirements, particularly those of the key technologies, concerning basic and advanced training of the working people. Therefore, it is one of the tasks of the functionaries in state and economy to purposefully create the necessary lead in knowledge and training in their spheres of responsibility.

Esteemed deputies; In the period up to 1990, considerable means for investments are available for strengthening the national economy's material-technical basis. In line with the national economic requirements, the plans concentrate investments on projects that are particularly important for the economic utilization of the results of science and technology, in particular of top scientific-technological achievements, and for safeguarding of the energy and raw material basis, for developing consumer goods production, and for strengthening export power. In the 1986-90 period further flexible automated manufacturing stages will be put into operation, with which considerable progress in production automation and increasing efficiency can be made.

The Modernization of the Basic Assets Gains Increasing Importance [subhead]

In general the modernization of the basic assets and the comprehensive rationalization of entire production stages are gaining increasing importance. About 80 percent of the investments in the processing industry are to be used for rationalization.

We adhere to our tested investment policy of directly linking maintenance, general repairs, investments for rationalization, and new investments with tangible improvement in the utilization of basic assets and in increasing shift-work.

In the plant-intensive branches of the primary industry, utilization of the most important production equipment in terms of time is to be increased to 18 to 20 hours per calendar day, and in processing industry this utilization is to be raised to at least 17.5 hours per calender day.

The economic effectiveness of investments depends on the preparation and carrying-through of each project to the criteria of highest national economic efficiency, and on putting it into operation on the required date and with the planned profit. Each deviation from the plan eventually means that national income has been given away.

The tasks for the further deepening of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries are established in binding form in the plan documents. [paragraph continues]

The GDR lets itself be guided by the principle of using the advantages of the socialist division of labor more and more efficiently for the further strengthening of the economic potential. The basis for this is the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries up to the Year 2000. The closer interlacing of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR on the basis of the long-term program for the development of cooperation in the areas of science, technology, and production through the year 2000 is of great importance for our further successful economic growth.

More than 200 government agreements and branch programs are the stable foundation for futher shaping these relations. The obligations of the GDR contained in these agreements and programs are integrated into the plan documents.

New Forms of Cooperation With the USSR Partners [subhead]

In consistent implementation of the basic agreements concluded between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, new forms of cooperation are being developed, such as the development of direct relations between combines, enterprises, and associations of the GDR and the USSR, as well as the establishment of joint collectives of researchers and scientists.

The 42d session of CEMA in Bucharest in early November made important decisions for the further deepening of socialist economic integration, decisions that are directed at strengthening the scientific-technological and economic potential in the interests of each country and for the consolidation of the positions of socialism

Important qualitative changes will take place in foreign trade with the USSR in the year 1986-90 period. They correspond principally to the requirements of intensification and deepening of specialization and cooperation in production.

In trade with the CSSR, the PPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialsit Republic of Romania, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a dynamic development of foreign trade relations on the basis of the programs that have been signed on economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 will be ensured by the plans.

As far as the exchange of goods with the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic are concerned, Erich Honecker's official friendship visit has opened up new opportunities for cooperation.

The plan documents for the 1986-90 period also envision the expansion of economic and trade relations with the nonsocialist economic area. This is regarded simultaneously as the material basis for our foreign policy, which is directed at peace and international detente.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries will be arranged in the future, too, in such a way that effective support for the development of the national economies of these countries will occur on the basis of mutual advantage. The exchange of goods with capitalist industrial countries is to be increased further on the basis of equal rights and for mutual benefit.

Esteemed deputies; The further development of the capital city Berlin as an economic, scientific, and cultural center of our country is being purposefully pursued. The achievements reached with the strength of the entire republic will become visible to all the world next year on the occasion of the celebration of the 750th anniversary.

FDJ Members Help To Develop the Capital City [subhead]

The draft plans envisage the achievement of an above-average increase in Berlin's contribution to the performance growth in the entire national economy and the attainment of exemplary results in developing and applying key technologies. During the 1986-90 period, 163,000 apartments will be newly built or modernized in order to continue Berlin's urban development. In this way we are making our capital city more and more attractive for the Berliners, their guests from the republic, and for the great number of foreign visitors.

For the coming years, too, we expect the dedicated participation of our young people in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin." Many buildings and apartment blocks show the unmistakable hand of the construction workers and other working people from all bezirks. This will continue to be so, because the development of our capital city concerns the whole country.

Esteemed deputies: The economic safeguarding of national defense and the guaranteeing of internal security and order are a constituent part of the draft laws. Supported by the close comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union, the GDR is making its contribution in the framework of the socialist military coalition to ensure that the borders and the territory of the Warsaw Pact member-states will always be reliably protected.

Esteemed deputies: The draft laws you have before you are characterized by the economic strategy with a view toward the year 2000, whose implementation is aimed at increasing performances in all areas of the national economy, based on comprehensive intensification.

Development of Six New Strip Mines [subhead]

The energy basis of our national economy is being further developed. For this purpose the production of raw brown coal, our main energy source, is to be raised to 335 million tons until 1990. In addition to intensifying existing strip mines as the main path toward meeting the increasing demand, during the 5-Year Plan period six new strip mines will be developed. An increasing part of raw brown coal is refined to high-quality energy sources, such as gas, coke, briquettes, and pulverized fuel. At the same time, this results in a considerable reduction of environmental pollution.

In order to ensure the electricity supply, the 1986-90 5-Year Plan envisages putting into operation 2,500 mwt of new power plant facilities, 1,180 mwt of which will work with raw brown coal and 1,320 mwt will be put into service in the North Nuclear Power Plant. In order to ensure stable operation of the existing power plant facilities, the measures fixed for reconstruction and maintenance have to be implemented with high quality.

The safety of the technical installations is always to be guaranteed through consistent order and discipline. This applies particularly to periods of peak demand during the winter semester, when top performances have to be achieved. All consumers are obligated to adhere strictly to the energy quotas and to use less energy if possible.

The "National Economic Program for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the Field of Economical Use of Energy for 1986-90" sets ambitious tasks and targets for the highly economical use of energy:

-- The unit input of energy in 1990 has to be reduced by at least 80 million tons of brown coal equivalent compared with 1985; a reduction of at least 17.1 million tons is to be reached in 1987.
-- During the 5-year plan period, energy consumption in the economy in connection with the produced national income is to be reduced by an average of 4.5 percent annually.
-- The degree of utilization of the technically and economically usable potential of secondary energy is to be increased to about 100 percent by 1990.

In sum, we proceed from the premise that the performance increase in the economy can be achieved essentially without an increase in energy consumption.

Raw Material Basis for Chemical Fibers Will Be Expanded [subhead]

On the basis of further intensification of crude oil processing, the chemical industry has to supply the national economy with liquid energy sources and chemical raw materials and other materials through higher refinement of crude oil products and through economic utilization of imported natural gas. By 1990, the proportion of chemical products with a higher degree of refinement is to be increased to more than 40 percent of the entire production. This makes it possible to supply new plastics and elastomers in accordance with the increasing demand of the national economy. At the same time, the raw material basis for the production of high-quality chemical fibers is expanded in order to meet the demand of the textile and clothes industries and other sectors of the national economoy, such as tire production.

By improving the quality of agrochemicals, the working people in the chemical industry have to make a considerable contribution to supporting the cooperative peasants and workers in raising agricultural production. Production of qualitatively new pharmaceuticals is envisaged to keep the population healthy.

In order to accelerate the application of microelectronics and biotechnology in the entire national economy, a large number of chemical subcontractor products are being developed and their supply is being increased step by step -- in line with demand -- through specialization and cooperation with the CEMA countries.

High-Technology Centers in Jena and Erfurt [subhead]

With highly refined steels metallurgy has to create important bases for top products in the metal-processing industry. Through refinement measures in all production stages and through new and further development of metallurgical final products, the working people in this sector are making an important contribution to reducing unit input of material in the national economy. With this they are effectively supporting machine-building by improving the input-output ratio.

In the struggle to increase labor productivity in the sectors and branches of the national economy, the working people in the metal-processing industry bear a great responsibility. The machine-building, electrical engineering, and electonics combines faces the task of meeting the increasing demand -- in our country and for exports -- for machinery and installations, as well as for electrical engineering and electronics products with a high scientific-technological level and good quality.

By 1990 the industrial goods production of machine-building is to increase to 132 percent. For electrical engineering and electronics a development to 151 percent is envisaged for the same period. Above-average growth rates are to be achieved for such important products as industrial measuring, control, and regulating technology -- to 182 percent; numerical control devices -- to 175.6 percent; electric motors -- to 159 percent; cold forming machine-tools -- to 152 percent; cutting machine-tools -- to 147 percent.

The high performance growth in the metal-processing industry is to be linked with the product stucture's rapid adjustment to the changing demand in the GDR and for exports. By 1990, 40 - 50 percent of the entire production volume has to be supplied in the form of complex machinery systems.

For accelerated development and application of microelectronics in the entire national economy, the Carl Zeiss Jena and Erfurt Microelectronics Combines are being made centers of high technology. At the same time, it is important to develop or establish microelectronic production facilities in the combines of the processing industry and to create efficient groups for microelectronics in all combines.

During the 5-year-plan period the proportion of microelectronic parts in machinery and equipment, as well as in industrial consumer goods is to be further increased in all branches of the metal-working industry. Thus, for instance, machine-tools equipped with microelectronics are to comprise up to 80 percent of the entire machine-tool production by 1990. In the metal-working industry further examples for comprehensive automation are to be created by at least 60 automation projects.

Comprehensive intensification includes intensifying the modernization of basic assets. The law on the 5-year plan envisages tripling the amount of processing machinery and machine-tools that have to be modernized in the area of the metal-working industry as compared to the 1981-85 period.

For the working people in the glass and ceramics industry, the draft laws set the task of supplying -- on the basis of domestic raw materials -- high-quality products for microelectronics, refinement chemistry, and for export. Increasing importance goes to the production of construction materials on a ceramic basis, the development of new technologies for manufacturing finest fibre glass fabrics, and to the automation of fibre glass production.

Ambitious Targets for Consumer Goods [subhead]

In line with the order of the 11th SED Congress, the draft plans contain ambitious targets for consumer goods production. It is envisaged to increase production of industrial consumer goods to 131 percent by 1990 compared with 1985. This obligates the traditional consumer goods enterprises as well as the enterprises that mainly produce producer goods to intensify their efforts to supply the population and export according to demand and with the required quality.

Through high rates of production renewal, the population's demand for fashionable and attractive product ranges and high-quality industrial consumer goods is to be better met. The 1987 national economic plan, for instance, envisages production development of new consumer goods to 106.5 percent compared with last year. The more differentiated wishes of the population have to be fulfilled; greater efforts have to be made to supply spare parts more in line with demand.

It is the responsibility of each individual consumer goods producer to assure that his products fully meet the population's demand in terms of quality. In accordance with the quickly rising demand, production of technical consumer goods such as color television sets, radio sets, household refrigerators, washing mashines, household sewing machines, and motorcycles will be considerably increased.

With a production increase to 123 percent, light industry receives the task of supplying more ranges of fashionable, easy-care clothes during the 5-year-plan period. [paragraph continues]

Production of clothes for young people must correspond even better to the young people's demands on fashion and has to be renewed by 70 percent annually. In order to increase performances in light industry and to improve working conditions in this sector, rationalization of entire enterprises and production stages is envisaged.

For bezirk-administered industry the 5-year plan envisages that the performance increase to 125 percent by 1990 is to be borne by production increase in traditional products and the development of new lines of consumer goods. These include, among other things, technical consumer goods in high demand for household and garden, but also many ranges of the "1,000 little things," as well as spare parts and accessories.

By newly designing the product ranges of toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, and fancy goods, the combines and enterprises of this sector will contribute to better satisfying the differentiated needs of the population with respect to their leisure activities.

By 1990 the Housing Problem as a Social Problem Will Be Solved [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: The draft laws presented here again convey ambitious tasks to the construction workers. In line with the party's order, the housing question as a social problem will be solved with this 5-year plan. Fulfilling this ideal of the revolutionary workers movement is of utmost historical importance. At the same time, the construction workers have to reliably realize the construction tasks in order to strengthen, rationalize, and modernize the material-technical basis of the national economy and in all other areas of society.

By increasing net production to 131 percent during the 5-year-plan period -- including 105.6 percent in 1987 -- and reducing prime costs by an annual average of 2.1 percent, the contribution of the construction sector to the increase of the national income is to be considerably raised. The target has been set to reduce unit input in considerably raised. The target has been set to reduce unit input in construction by 10 percent by 1990, concerning new investment projects, and to shorten construction periods by 15 percent. This requires a further acceleration of scientific-technological progress and of the pace of labor productivity increase.

Intensification From Planning to Construction Site [subhead]

It is particularly necessary to:

-- further increase the efficiency of planning;
-- apply progressive engineering results for using material and energy more economically;
-- define domestic raw materials and introduce new, highly productive technologies by using microelectronics and robot technology.

Construction facilities have to be utilized in a concentrated way, and a high quality in preparation and actual construction work is to be guaranteed everywhere.

The scope and the speed of reconstruction, modernization, and building repairs will be further accelerated to maintain the existing building stock, which makes up an important part of the national wealth. Performances for building repairs to apartment houses alone are to be increased to 135.4 percent by 1990 compared to 1985. This poses higher requirements for the state-owned kreis construction enterprises, the construction department of industry, the cooperative and private construction craftsmen, enterprises for building management, and the agricultural building brigades.

It is the task of the building-material industry to supply the national economy and the population with high-quality products made of domestic raw materials.

The draft laws proceed from the assumption that the performances of the transportation sector will be increased in line with the envisaged production growth and the development of passenger traffic. In passenger transportation it is particularly important to achieve quality, punctuality, and reliability. This includes organizing professional and students' transportation in such a way that working time can be fully used and that leisure time is taken up as little as possible.

To improve long-distance traffic, further fast-train connections will be established between the bezirk cities. The purchase of tickets and seat reservations is to be made easier for passengers through the use of microelectronics.

Continuation of Railroad Track Electrification [subhead]

In goods traffic, the need for transportation -- due to the demands of the national economy -- is to be met with economical transportation technologies in a reliable way and with a decreasing input of energy, material, worktime, and expenditures. All sectors of the economy bear a high responsibility. The further loads are to be transferred from the roads to energy-saving means of transportation, such as trains and ships. Transportation by means of containers and pallets is to be developed at an accelerated rate.

The focal point of intensification and modernization is the performance increase of railroads, whose share in domestic goods traffic is to be increased to 80 percent by 1990. In this period another 1,500 km of main railroad tracks will be electrified. Thus, the share of electrical haulage will amount to 60 percent. Equipping railroads with modern safeguards to increase traffic safety and efficiency will be continued more intensively. By strictly observing the periods for loading and unloading, by continuously using transportation space on all days of the week, by handling the cars carefully, as well as by supporting the German railroads in repairs, the economic enterprises have to make an important contribution to solving the national economic tasks of transportation.

In line with the increasing foreign trade of the GDR, the transfer of goods in the seaports is to be increased to 28 to 29 million tons. By 1990, the Mukran-Klaipeda ferry will be working at full capacity. Transportation in domestic shipping is to be increased by 7 million tons to 145 percent during the 5-year-plan period.

On the Tasks of Agriculture [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: In agriculture, forestry, and the food industry it is important to further accelerate the development of production, labor productivity, and efficiency -- everything through the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. On this basis, the population has to be supplied with high-quality food, and industry with agricultural raw materials; the supply has to be ensured with their own means and has to be stable at all times; and the tasks for export have to be fulfilled.

Crop production has to be further developed as a priority task. By 1990, an average yield of 50.7 decitons of grain units per hectare of agriculturally usable land has to be achieved. The supreme task in this respect is to make fullest and most efficient use of the soil, our most important means of production, and to steadily increase its fertility with crop and livestock production being jointly responsible for this. It is our goal to produce 11.9 million tons of grain by 1990 and thus to make do without imports of coarse grain.

In livestock production, increasing performance per animal in connection with further improving the economical use of fodder must be the focus of all efforts.

The focal point of this is cattle-breeding, where -- with a maximum share of coarse fodder in the total amount of fodder used -- daily weight gains of at least 700 grams per feeder and an annual performance of 4,000 kg of milk per cow is to be reached. To raise wool production to 8,760 tons by 1990, the stock of sheep is to be increased to about 3 million animals.

The draft laws presented here proceed from the premise of making even better use of the advantages of the socialist production conditions in the country and all qualitative growth factors. The continuous consolidation of the LPG's and state farms and cooperative teamwork are the decisive basis for securing a dynamic growth of yields, performance, and efficiency.

For this purpose, the tested path of comprehensive intensification through application of the results of science and the experiences of the best workers and enterprises has to be purposefully followed. More than ever before, scientific lead, in particular in the areas of key technologies, the struggle for top performances, and short periods of research, and the introduction into production have to be put in the foreground. The research potential of agricultural science is to be utilized even more effectively.

The Village as Center of Work and Peasant Life [subhead]

The socialist village is purposefully made the center of work and peasant life. To promote cooperative and individual production, we will continue to accord great importance to cooperation with the Peasants Mutual Aid Association and the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders.

The working people in the food industry are ordered to guarantee at any time a stable supply of food to the population, the low-waste processing of agricultural raw materials in high quality, and their higher refinement. Through rationalization and modernization along with accelerated application of microelectronics, robot technology, and computer technology, further preconditions are created in this area to increase the scientific-technological level, in particular with regard to the introduction of modern biotechnological processes.

In forestry, the production of rough timber is to be increased to 11.6 million cubic meters by 1990, afforestation has to be carried out purposefully, and the cultivation of young trees has to be further intensified. The tasks set to keep the forests healthy have to be consistently implemented.

Effective Contribution To Protect the Natural Environment [subhead]

In line with the national economic growth, the draft laws take into consideration the issues of environmental protection. By utilizing the natural resources most economically, we meet the demands of the economic strategy and, at the same time, make an effective contribution to protecting the natural environment. For this purpose, it is particularly in the energy sector, metallurgy, chemical industry, cellulose, and paper industry, and in agriculture and the food industry that low-waste and waste-free technologies and closed material cycles are being introduced.

Water management must meet the population's increasing demand for drinking water in high quality and in a stable way. [paragraph continues]

The water supply for the national economy is to be guaranteed; in this respect we proceed from the fact that the higher production tasks are to be solved with a stable amount of water.

The performances of the post and telecommunications sector to supply the population and the national economy are to be increased and to be further improved in quality. It is envisaged to establish at least 300,000 new telephone hook-ups by 1990 and to expand the network of public pay-phones for direct dialing. Through the application of modern methods and technologies, the time taken for delivery of mail is to be shortened. All larger post offices will be equipped with counter terminals to improve their service to the customers.

Reception of the GDR's radio and television programs is to be extended by modernizing and reconstructing the transmitters.

Esteemed deputies, in accordance with the increasing economic capacity of the national economy, the citizens' working and living conditions will be purposefully improved in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period.

Housing Will Be Built and Modernized for 3.2 Million Citizens [subhead]

In this 5-year plan, too, the housing program is the focal point of our social policy. For this purpose, 1,064,000 apartments will be newly built and modernized. That means housing space for 3.2 million citizens. The scope of this program can be seen in the fact that, within the historically short period of 20 years since the Eighth SED Congress, a total of 3,475,000 apartments will have been newly built or modernized.

Over the next few years, housing construction will to a rising degree shift to areas within the cities. The harmonious linking of new and old things will increasingly form the face of our cities and villages, and will make life in them more pleasant and comfortable. New construction and reconstruction of schools, kindergartens, and nurseries, of restaurants, service facilities, out-patient clinics, sports fields, and youth clubs are to be integrated into this program according to plan and in a sensible manner. We pay much attention to the construction of hostels and old-peoples' homes for senior citizens.

When we talk about the improvements in housing conditions, we know about the great initiatives of the citizens in town and the countryside. This applies to their performances in the "Join In" competition, their active participation in cooperative housing construction, and last but not least, in the "Rebuild and Expand" FDJ campaign. It will continue to be a concern of our socialist state to promote all these initiatives.

In line with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, we continue the performance-oriented wage policy.

The high level achieved in the supply of consumer goods to the population will be further developed. In accordance with the development of net money income, the commodity funds are to increase by 4 percent per year. The supply of industrial goods is to be raised by an above-average rate of 5.3 percent per year in order to meet the demands of the population. The tested policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods will be continued.

All state and economic functionaries must always consider the question of reliable supplies, particularly as regard staple foods, products for children, the ranges of the "1,000 little things," spare parts, and other basic products a priority task.

This also includes taking up the responsiblity for the region's own supply with fresh goods and for a full supply of goods until the shop's closing time. The combines and enterprises have to meet their obligations for delivery to trade at the required date and in the required quality, so that all planned commodity funds can be fully offered in the shops.

With the available material and financial means the efficiency and attractiveness of trade have to be further increased. Having a pleasant atmosphere in the shops, adjusting the opening times of the shops to the work and shift patterns, shortening the waiting time at the cashiers of self-service shops, making shops, restaurants, and markets attractive do not only depend on material conditions. They are essentially influenced by the working attitude of those employed in trade, by knowledgable and friendly service, but also by order and cleanliness.

Meals for pupils and children, and supply to the workers are to be further improved, in particular concerning the quality of the products.

Services Increase by 5.1 Percent Per Year [subhead]

The supply of services to the population will be further expanded, especially concerning those services that are in high demand among the people. To this end, an annual increase of an average of 5.1 percent is planned. By creating favorable conditions for accepting orders, expanding the amount of repairs done in the client's home, and raising the quality of the services, while at the same time shortening delivery times, service for the customers is to be decisively improved. Cooperative and private craftsmen will continue to receive support so that their performances will increase in the interest of the citizens.

The advantages of the socialist education sector for the Communist education of the young people and their thorough preparation for life and work in our society are being brought to bear more and more comprehensively. Public education is centered on improving socialist general knowledge. Its contents and its level are to be increasingly directed at guaranteeing a solid, expandable basic education with regard to the development of the national economy, mastering the scientific-technological revolution in our culture and all other areas of society, and the pertinent demands on the overall development of the personality,and on the Communist education of the students. We still adhere to the policy that all children, whose parents so wish, are cared for in a kindergarten. More intensive efforts have to be made to put children into kindergartens near their home.

During the 5-year-plan period, training and education of 918,000 young, qualified,and skilled workers in line with the demands of the national economy are to be ensured. Thus, every graduate can also be sure of vocational training in the future. By 1990, new syllabi are to be introduced for all skilled-worker vocations, and computer rooms are to be established step-by-step in vocational schools.

In the university and technical school sector studies are to be improved in such a way that practice-oriented learning of well-founded basic and special knowledge goes hand-in-hand with a thorough Marxist-Leninist education. The responsibility of our university teachers consists in training experts who distinguish themselves by progressive and bold scientific thinking, which is guided by social requirements, and who are willing and able to fufill ambitious tasks in mastering science and technology. The same demands are posed on the advanced training of university and technical-school cadres already doing practical work.

In the further shaping of the health and social sector, the humanistic character of our socialist state becomes visible. [paragraph continues]

The draft plans envisage the further development of out-patient and in-patient facilities to further improve basic health care for all citizens. This purpose will also be served by the establishment of 2,700 new workplaces for physicians and dentists.

Our particular attention goes back to health care for mothers and children as well as for our senior citizens. It is envisaged to newly create or modernize 45,600 places in nurseries and 18,700 places in old-people's homes and nursing homes.

As of May 1987 Children's Allowances Will Be Considerably Raised [subhead]

As was decided at the 11th SED congress, children's allowances will be considerably raised as of 1 May 1987. Further improving the material conditions for the development of art and culture is an integral part of the plan documents. All appropriate facilities are to be used in a diverse and effective way for a vivid intellectual-cultural life. We expect from the artists and cultural workers that they contribute with their performances to enriching life and presenting our socialist reality in a convincing way, and that they actively particpate on the side of the party in the struggles of our time.

On the basis of the decisions of the 12th FDJ Parliament, the sports-touristic and intellectual-cultural life of young people is being actively promoted by the state organs, enterprises, and institutions as something that affects all. The responsible organs have to consistently implement the plan for youth facilities and youth research, which was decided by the Council of Ministers.

Tourism to foreign countries, in particular the exchange of youth travel groups with the USSR and other socialist states, will be expanded.

The preparation and holdling of the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children and Youth Spartakiad in 1987 as a highlight in the GDR's social life are to be effectively linked with the further development of the mass character of physical culture and sports.

Esteemed deputies, the ambitious targets of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan pose high demands on a scientifically founded work of the stae and economic organs. As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at the 11th SED Congress, in all further steps to improve management and planning, we rely on a well functioning system of socialist planned economy, which has proved to be efficient, dynamic, and flexible.

The basic task consists in linking more and more effectively the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technological revolution and to develop the socialist production conditions also in the future in such a way that they promote the dynamic development of the productive forces in the interest of strengthening socialism.

In realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the Council of Ministers concentrates its work concerning the implementation of the 5-year-plan law for the development of the GDR's national economy in the 1986-90 period in particular on the following:

-- The more effective development of the people's creative forces by more and more efficiently linking central state management and planning with the comprehensive activity of the working people and their collectives, and the combines', enterprises, cooperatives', and state organs' own responsibility as the most important basis for the necessary high performance development in the national economy;
-- comprehensively utilizing all qualitative factors for a lasting and dynamic economic growth in implementing the economic strategy;
-- the total and forward-looking guaranteeing of the national economy's proportionate development according to plan, in particular through correlated targeting as the main method of socialist planning to master the increasing interlacing of the national economy and to ensure a high flexibility in production;
-- tapping all possibilities for comprehensive intensification of the reproduction process, which are available in the combines, enterprises, LPG's, and their cooperation groups;
-- further improving the people's material and cultural standard of living to further consolidate the conditions for social security and protection and to increasingly meet the differentiated needs of the citizens.

New Demands on State Managers [subhead]

The measures decided by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers in August 1986 for the qualification of management, planning, and economic cost-according provide fundamentally new possibilities for the combines and their enterprises. These possibilities are to be utilized in a responsible way to further develop the reproduction process from raw materials to the highest stages of refinement, including subcontractor products. This includes high-quality production according to demand, with high productivity and efficiency for the economy, the population, and for export, as well as fulfilling existing contracts in a disciplined way.

Fulfilling the targets set by the draft laws poses high demands on the managers in the state organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions. They have the task of motivating the collectives to high performances and precisely organizing the fulfillment of the tasks set. For this, best conditions have to be created, also with regard to the work place, so that the plan is consistently fulfilled every day, every week, and every months.

As became impressively visible at the recent joint deliberations of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, with the chairman of the kreis councils, the mayors of the cities and the city districts, the responsibility of the local state organs for the implementation of our economic and social policy is increasing. They have to ensure comprehensive intensification in their sphere of responsibility, to tap local reserves for the development of performance and efficiency, and to create better and better regional reproduction conditions for all combines and enterprises. For this purpose, all possibilities of the regions have to be used -- with widespread integration of the working people, through teamwork of people's representative bodies, enterprises, and institutions -- for performance increase and the welfare of the citizens.

Esteemed deputies, with today's decision the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan receive legal status. They thus become the binding basis for the unified activities of all central and local state organs, the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives, as well as the scientific and all other institutions.

Our Goal Is the Overall Strengthening of the GDR and the Safeguarding of Peace [subhead]

The reality of the plans presented today to the People's Chamber for decision is based on the industrious and creative work and the dedicated activities of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and the millions of working women and men in our country. We rely on the great strength of socialist competition, which has been organized by the trade unions, and on the manifold activities of young people, as, for instance, expressed in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement and in the work of youth brigades and youth research collectives. The work of hundreds of thousands of citizens in the Chamber of Technology and other social organizations is invaluable. The tested close comradely cooperation of the friendly parties in the Democratic Bloc and of all social forces united in the National Front will be further developed.

Their joint actions, characterized by the humanistic spirit of our social system, contribute to the overall strengthening of the GDR and to the safegfuarding peace. The draft laws, which are presented here for deliberation and decision today, are pledged to these goals.

Esteemed deputies, I ask you to approve the law on the 5-Year Plan for the development of the GDR's national economy in the 1986-90 period and the law on the 1987 National Economic Plan.

BEIL MEETS WITH FRENCH TRADE MINISTER IN PARIS

LD021915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, 2 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil and French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir met for a detailed talk in Paris today. The two men praised the positive development of economic relations between the two countries and the many activities for deepening and expanding them.

Minister Noir expressed the French Government's great interest in rapidly expanding the successful course of economic, industrial, and technological exchanges between the two countries. Gerhard Beil underlined that expanded economic relations are also an effective contribution to the maintenance and preservation of peace. GDR and France, therefore, agreed to make an effective contribution to detente in Europe by deepening their cooperation. The GDR supports and promotes an expansion of economic relations with the French Republic to this end.

Referring to the rapid expansion of trade between the two countries, Michel Noir underlined that the GDR is valued by the French economy as a reliable and efficient trade partner. The French Government will support economic cooperation between the GDR and France with appropriate measures. For its part, the GDR will again hold Technical Days in France in 1987 in order to introduce the products of GDR industry to a broad range of prospective customers.

Foreign Trade Minister Dr Beil explained the main points of the further development of the GDR economy up to 1990 and the many possibilities offered for the expansion and deepening of economic cooperation between the two countries. This was said at a meeting at the presidium of the French employers association CNPF [National Council of French Employers] with its president, Yvon Gattaz, and the chairman of the CNPF committee for the promotion of trade with the GDR, Michel Collas, which was also attended by the president and general directors of important French firms and banks.

The talks were attended by GDR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Christian Meyer, GDR Ambassador to the French Republic Alfred Marter, and French Ambassador to the GDR Joelle Timsit.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER IN BELGIUM FOR TALKS

LD082039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil arrived in the Belgian capital today at the invitation of the Belgian Government. He was welcomed by Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of communications, posts and foreign trade. The same day he met with Philippe Maystadt, vice prime minister and minister of budget, for a detailed exchange of views. The vice prime minister expressed Belgium's interest in deepening overall relations, especially trade relations, with the GDR.

They discussed intensified cooperation in the spheres of the capital goods industry, engineering and chemistry. They expressed a joint desire to develop scientific-technical cooperation in these spheres in the long-term and in a stable manner on the basis of the results achieved to date; this should be done by including each other in investment projects in the respective countries and by making more use of possibilities offered in third countries.

The two sides agreed that extended participation by Belgian firms in the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair and the holding of GDR Technical Days in October 1987 in Belgium will help to expand existing business relations and open up new possibilities.

The same day Minister Beil held a talk with Etienne Davignon, director general of the Societe Generale de Belgique for international relations. The talks were attended by GDR Ambassador to Belgium Ernst Walkowski and Belgian Ambassador to the GDR Roger Prues.

BRIEFS

VOCATIONAL COMPETITION - In the GDR, 402,000 apprentices are not being trained in about 240 vocations. Starting this year, informatics has been one of the regular subjects taught at vocational schools. At an FDJ and trade union meeting in Berlin today, the apprentices of the Treptow Electrical Apparatus Works [EAW] started the 1987 vocational competition. They called for a "best at job" nationwide competition and also decided on their new militant program. The almost 600 EAW apprentices want to contribute concrete deeds to the fulfillment of the FDJ 11th Party Congress mission. It is their goal to exceed the planned training production by 4 percent and to attain goods production worth M18 million. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Dec 86 DW]

EBERLEIN COOPERATIVE VISIT -- SED Central Committee Politburo member Werner Eberlein and Minister of Agriculture Bruno Lietz visited the Querstedt cooperative in Standal Kreis today and discussed with peasants and agricultural workers the 1987 competition targets. They envisage an increase in the average hectare yields to 61 decisions of grain units and expansion of the area for growing vegetables in the interests of better supply of the citizens. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Dec 86 DW]

POLAND'S GLOWCZYK VISITS, MEETS BERECZ

LD052107 Budapest MTI in English 2015 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Jan Glowczyk, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left Budapest Friday. He visited Hungary from December 3 to 5 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Jan Glowczyk held talks with Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, about timely tasks of ideological work, and extending bilateral cooperation, and the use of new mass communication means in the agitation and propaganda work. He visited the editorial offices of "NEPSZABADSAG," the National Association of Hungarian Journalists, and Hungarian television.

Jan Glowczyk met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

GDR OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MEETS MARJAI, LAZAR

LD081847 Budapest MTI in English 1548 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and minister for science and technology, arrived in Budapest Monday, at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

Herbert Weiz began talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technological Development.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Herbert Weiz Monday afternoon. The cordial, friendly meeting was also attended by Jozsef Marjai and Pal Tetenyi. Also present was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

KADAR MEETS CSU'S FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS

LD051427 Budapest MTI in English 1254 GMT 5 December 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, met Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria and chairman of the Christian-Socialist Union of the FRG, currently paying a private visit to Hungary, in the parliament building on Friday.

REPORT ON SWEDISH CP DELEGATION VISIT

LD052031 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Swedish Left Party-Communists, led by Chairman Lars Werner, visited Hungary from November 30 to December 5, on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, held talks with Lars Werner. The Swedish party delegation held talks with Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the General Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, members of the Central Committee.

At cordial and comradely meetings, the sides briefed each other about the state of the two countries, the activity of the two parties, and the timely tasks facing them. They reviewed major issues of international life, the communist and workers' movement. Representatives of the two parties voiced readiness to further develop inter-party relations which, in their evaluation, well serve the interests and cooperation of the two countries and peoples, and the cause of international peace and security.

State Secretary Kalman Abraham, president of the National Office for Environmental and Nature Protection, held talks with the Swedish delegation about timely issues of the Hungarian environment protection policy.

The delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden left Budapest today.

TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ARGENTINA

LD051839 Budapest MTI in English 1606 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, December 5 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, ended his official visit to Argentina.

He had talks with Jorge S. Sabato, state secretary for foreign affairs, Roberto Lavagna, state secretary of industry and foreign trade, and Jorge Alberto Presman, state secretary of labour. The parties discussed the state and development possibilities of bilateral economic and trade relations.

To increase commercial turnover, Hungarian enterprises offer cooperation relations, including a long-term railway development cooperation programme. Further possibilities can be found in the Hungarian export of hospital, portal and telecommunication equipment and the delivery of Hungarian experiences in agriculture and flood protection.

LAZAR, OTHERS RECEIVE OUTGOING IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD051829 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received the farewell visit of 'Ali Akbar Farazi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Hungary, who has left Hungary.

NAGY RETURNS FROM TALKS IN PHILIPPINES

LD071739 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, who negotiated in the Republic of the Philippines December 3rd to 6th, arrived home Sunday. The Hungarian deputy foreign minister was received by Salvador Laurel, vice president of the republic, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Gabor Nagy met with Jose Concepcion, minister of trade and industry, Antonio Arizabal, minister of science and technology, and also held talks with Leticia Sahani, deputy foreign minister.

At the talks in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding the Philippine leaders gave a briefing on the situation of their country, and on their domestic and foreign policy aspirations. The partners to the discussion exchanged views on the most important issues affecting the continent of Asia, with particular respect to the situation in Southeast Asia. They reviewed relations between the two countries and concluded that there are good opportunities for a continuous expansion and development of cooperation based on equality, consideration of one another's interests and mutual advantage. Both sides will make efforts to realize this in the future.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TAX CHANGES

LD051516 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Council of Ministers held a session yesterday. [passage omitted] After the session, Government Spokesman Rezsoe Banyasz held a press conference. In answer to journalists' questions, among other things, he spoke about changes in taxation. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] As from 1 January next year, how will the taxation of small enterprises take shape?

[Banyasz] The tax to be paid by a customer on sums paid to small enterprises will rise from 15 to 20 percent, while the company tax of small-scale organizations will rise from 6 to 10 percent. The tax of civic rights societies, which at present is 40 percent, will simultaneously decrease.

[Reporter] The rumor has been widespread that the government again plans to raise the social insurance contribution of artisans as from January 1987.

[Banyasz] Precisely to the contrary, the modification aims to ease the difficulties in starting an industry. In the first year, the beginning artisans and retail dealers will pay altogether 900 forints social insurance contribution per month. Naturally, the artisan can also pay tax on the sum adjusted to the true income, in so far as it is more advantageous for him. [end recording]

INDEPENDENT WRITERS' TU ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED

WA081500 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Dec 86 p 7

[Text] Responding to the initiative of numberous writers, the central leadership of the Federation of Cultural Trade Unions decided to establish a sub-organization for independent poets, writers, and translators. On 29 November the applicants elected a preparatory committee, which will be in charge of convening the prospective members and making recommendations concerning the trade union committee, the tasks of the sub-organization, and its procedural system. On 30 Nov the General Assembly of the Hungarian Writers Federation took note of and supported the trade union initiative.

COURTS DIRECTED TO CONSIDER 'WORK DISCIPLINE'

AU011313 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 86 p 5

[SZ.K.-signed report: "Tasks in the Administration of Justice for Improving Work Discipline -- the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court Formulates New Directives"]

[Text] At its plenary session on 24 November, the Supreme Court formulated directives on tasks in the administration of justice related to work discipline. As Dr Jeno Szilbereky, chairman of the Supreme Court, stressed at the plenary session, the directives issued for the guidance of the courts will help to ensure better utilization of working hours, disciplined work, and ultimately efficiency. The central theme of the directives is that it is the responsibility of both workers and employers to fulfill the requirement of work discipline. Thus, in the administration of justice, one should take into consideration primarily the fact that work discipline is not only a moral question but also one of work organization.

When decisions are made following legal debates connected with violations of work discipline, it must be borne in mind, according to the directive guidelines, that successful work requires that workers be called firmly to account for not fulfilling their obligations and also that employers fulfill their obligations deriving from labor conditions or membership relations.

The legal regulations according to which, in the course of enterprise reorganization, an employer has the right to select himself those workers to be transferred to or temporarily employed in other jobs or other work places helps to create efficient economic activity. Legal regulations also provide for the financial security of workers relocated in an organized way. In the interest of efficient management, the employers also have the right to terminate the employment of a worker and if there is a concrete reason for this action, it cannot be revoked on grounds of fairness. The consequences of all this, however, should also be considered in the debates related to the contracts signed with economic units. In lawsuits for breach of contract, the parties in default often claim the enduring manpower shortage in their units. According to the directives, this generally cannot be accepted as a mitigating circumstance. The harmful consequences of a manpower shortage can be adequately eliminated by making general use of the possibilities for better organization of work.

Concerning the judgment of disciplinary offenses, the directive indicates that particular attention should be given to the problem of drinking on the job, unjustified absence or lateness for work, acts damaging public property at the workplace, refusal to carry out work-related instructions, careless and faulty work, and violations of safety instructions. Attention should also be given to those who have been called to account by failing to organize the work of others, thus not creating the working conditions necessary for the other workers.

The directives pay particular attention to the legal consequences of drinking on the job -- a practice that causes incalculable damage -- and point out that the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the job is a disciplinary offense even if the effects cannot be observed in the consumer. Drinking on the job is a serious disciplinary offense warranting the most severe disciplinary punishment. As one can see from the above list, the range of disciplinary offenses is extremely wide; thus, as experience has shown, a violation of discipline is often established also because the acceptance of an economic risk ultimately caused damage to the employer. According to the directives however, a rational economic risk exempts the employer from responsibility. In debates of this kind, the issue to be examined is whether the worker has taken the measure required and expected in the given situation. Calling to account is acceptable only in case of offenses observed in this area.

According to the directive guidelines, society's interests connected with disciplined and efficient work require the court to contribute to the assertion of well-founded measures taken by managers. At the same time, it is justifiable to take a stand against managers who tolerate slackness, inadequate utilization of working hours, and low-efficiency work, and who do not do their utmost to create conditions for well-organized work.

In judging debates of this kind, therefore, one should bear in mind the general requirement formulated in the directives that work-related rights and obligations should be asserted jointly.

SUPREME COURT ISSUES DECISION ON DRUG ABUSE

LD081834 Budapest MTI in English 1419 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Over the past yars drug abuse can be experienced in Hungary too. That is why it is an important and timely state and social task to take steps against it, it was stated at the full session of the Supreme Court in Budapest on Monday. The Supreme Court approved a conceptual decision on the legal issues of drug abuse and related impeachment.

The decision is designed to promote the correct application of law in case of drug abuse and contribute to effective impeachment in such crimes. Not the number of cases but the need for uniform legal practice demanded to adopt the conceptual decision.

MINISTRY PROVIDES CONSUMER GOODS PURCHASE DATA

AU011210 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 4

["O.S."-signed report: "In a Half-Year Period We Spent 25 Billion Forints on Durable Consumer Goods"]

[Text] A computerized analysis of the Domestic Trade Ministry contains data on the turnover of durable consumer goods for the first half of the current year.

In the first half of the year we spent 25 billion forints on durable consumer goods, a figure that shows a considerable increase of 9.9 percent compared to last year even accounted in unchanged prices. We can conclude that the dynamic increase in the turnover of consumer goods is partly the consequence of the fact that purchasing power was greater this year than in the previous one and partly due to the fact that in the first half of the current year there were more domestic and imported goods in the shops.

In spite of the larger quantity of goods, the variety of durable consumer goods did not fulfill the requirements. There was a particularly strong demand for telecommunication articles. In unchanged prices, there was a 34.3 percent increase in the purchase of household machines and a 9.3 percent increase in gas stoves. There was also an increase of 18.2 percent in the purchase of private cars but a decrease of 3.7 percent in the turnover of other vehicles compared to the first half of the previous year. There was an even more considerable decrease -- 15 percent -- in the demand for other durable consumer goods. Among these goods we can find furniture, of which 6.6 million forints' worth was sold, 4.9 percent more than last year in current prices, but 3 percent less if we consider the price increases. The furniture market was characterized by a surplus in supply but there was nevertheless a shortage of certain types of furniture like modular and children's furniture. The statistics point out that there was a serious deterioration in the supply, variety, and quantity of furniture in the last 2 months of the first half of the current year. A similar contradictory situation was also present in the turnover of household machines. There was an increase of 30,000 units in the purchase of refrigerators and deep freezes but this amount also proved to be insufficient. According to reports made by the county commercial organs, there was a shortage in more than half of the country. The inadequate supply of automatic washing machines also caused difficulties: 50,000 units were supplied in the first half of the current year, which is only 5 percent more than in the previous year, and this did not eliminate the shortage; on the contrary, it increased proportionally with the increasing demand all over the country.

A more favorable picture can be seen in the turnover of gas ranges, gas convectors, and gas stoves: This turnover increased by 20 percent. The demand was stronger mainly in the Alfold counties due to the gas program. the supply can be said to be adequate, and there were temporary shortages only of certain types.

The turnover of telecommunication goods increased most dynamically and made up 18.8 percent of the total turnover of durable consumer goods.

The purchase of color television sets, record players, and black-and-white television sets registered largest increases. The demand continues to exceed the supply of color television sets, particularly of the cheaper sets.

BRIEFS

FARM ASSISTANCE DETAILED -- Budapest, December 1 (MTI) -- Further government measures have been taken to assist the most drought-stricken agricultural units in Hungary. Agricultural units which have become insolvent and shown a deficit because of drought damage over 20 percent production loss, will receive state assistance. The amount of assistance is equivalent with the value of production loss compared with the production average over the past three years, or if it is smaller, the value of balance deficit. Other agricultural units with production loss is over 15 percent, will receive tax allowance which is available in two years. Assistance and tax allowance cannot be used for financing personal wages and paying taxes connected with wage measures. The agricultural units concerned are not allowed to pay annual portion of their interest fund. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD]

IRANIAN AFFAIR 'BAY OF PIGS' FOR REAGAN

LD081917 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 8 Dec 86

[By PAP journalist Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 8 -- Starting Monday this week the United States has entered a period of a congressional investigation into the "Iranian affair", that is an investigation aimed at revealing who in the White House knew about the illegal shipments of American ammunition for Tehran, who authorized the financing of Nicaraguan and most probably Afghan counter-revolutionaries with Iranian money for weapons which flowed into secret Swiss bank accounts, and last but not least, what role Reagan himself and Vice-President Bush played in the whole affair.

No one has any illusions as to the fact that the whole affair weakens the position of the administration and the Republican Party and that the Democrats will capitalize on this exceptional opportunity to attack the Republicans in general and their leading presidential candidate in the coming elections, George Bush, in particular.

There is no doubt now that the Iranian affairs has become a kind of "Bay of Pigs" for Reagan, Bush and the whole Republican Party.

It seems that Reagan will not recover his former position, popularity and strength. Moreover, George Bush's future presidential candidacy becomes questionable. His popularity has dropped by 15 percent in the last two weeks.

The unexpected and tremendous weakening of the administration in Washington also has significance of an international scale. American relations with Western Europe as well as Pacific states become more complicated.

In sum, the Iranian affair is not a minor and local scandal but the beginning of a long process in which the United States will become involved for weeks if not for months.

PEACE ACTIVISTS FINED FOR DEMONSTRATING

AU081950 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 8 (AFP) -- Nine activists of the banned pacifist "Liberty and Peace" movement were each fined 50,000 zlotys (about 245 dollars) Monday in Gdansk for "disturbing the peace," a movement spokesman announced.

The nine were arrested while demonstrating Saturday outside a pop concert, "Rock for Peace," with banners calling for "the right to refuse military service" and the freeing of Jehovah's Witnesses of whom hundreds are said by the movement to be imprisoned in Poland for refusing to perform compulsory military service.

The nine pacifists told the court that they would refuse to pay their fines, which are the equivalent of two-and-a-half months' average wage.

NORWEGIAN FINED FOR SMUGGLING PUBLICATIONS

LD081329 Warsaw PAP in English 1744 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 8 -- A misdemeanour court in Swinoujscie, coastal Poland, today reviewed in a summary procedure the case of Dag Adahl, a 32-year-old Norwegian engineer accused of trying to smuggle illegal publications into Poland in a delivery van on December 6.

The court fined Dag Adahl 50 thousand zlotys and announced the forfeiture of the publications and the Fiat delivery van for the benefit of the state.

A customs inspection carried out in the van revealed 1,480 publications hostile to People's Poland, concealed beneath the van's floor.

The van also carried about 300 kilos of knitting wool and citrus fruit donated by a Lutheran community from Oslo to a Krakow chapter of the "Caritas" church organization. The gifts will be supplied to the addressee.

The sentence is appealable.

BORDER GUARDS SEIZE SMUGGLED PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD022129 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Terxt] Warsaw, Dec. 2 -- Investigation is under way into the case of an attempt to smuggle into Poland a huge quantity of printing and electronic equipment for illegal political activity. The contraband, carried by a lorry coming aboard the ferry boat "Lancut" from Sweden was disclosed by Polish border services in Swinoujscie over the last weekend.

The contraband included over 70 duplicators, a dozen or so printing machines, computers, one tonne of printer's ink, thousands of stencils as well as communications equipment including a radio station. The lorry also carried several thousand copies of different publications hostile to Poland.

The truck was driven by a Swedish national Lenart Ingve I. [name as received] who operated, as it was found out, at the request of Marian Kaleta, an employee of the so-called "Solidarnosc" bureau in Brussels and organizer of similar actions in the past. Kaleta, who is responsible for the smuggling of the equipment, reports directly to Jerzy Milewski, the head of the Brussels chapter of "Solidarnosc". Also this time the load was to be received by certain persons at a certain place. The lorry drive has been detained pending trial by the Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor's office.

Swedish Police Deny Involvement

LD091026 Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 9 Dec 96

[Text] Stockholm, Dec 9 -- Head of the Swedish SAEPO security police Sven-Aake Hjaelmroth yesterday denied allegations on the part of the Malmo-based ARBETET Social-Democratic daily that they had been involved in an attempt to smuggle printing machines and materials into Poland, foiled by customs officers in Swinoujscie recently.

Hjaelmroth said the SAEPO had nothing in common with this affairs and accused activists of the former SOLIDARNOSC, who had organized the consignment, of using the security police as a screen and groundlessly referring to the latter's involvement in order to circumvent swedish regulations more easily.

Customs officers have probably been decieved, with the SAEPO being used as a screen and a number of other illegal things being done. However, despite denials on the part of the security police, common police continue to carefully examine the case. As the load was illegal and could have very serious harm to Polish-Swedish relations, rumours about the participation of SAEPO must be carefully examined to eliminate even the slighest doubt, police sources said. They admitted that a man referred to the SAEPO while the truck was being dispatched in Ystad.

The PAP correspondent asked the Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman Ulf Haakansson to elaborate on the case but the latter refused any comments until the completion of the investigation by the police. The spokesman confirmed, though, that the Swedish Foreign Ministry had received some information on the issue.

The SAEPO's dissociation from the affairs and criticisms addressed to organizers of illegal consignments aroused dissatisfaction of activists of the former Solidarnosc. Everybody is now blaming everybody else. The Malmo press, commenting on the affair, says that many questions still remain unanswered and that one should wait for the outcome of police investigation.

PAP CRITICIZES RFE ANTI-ARMY PROPAGANDA

LD022015 Warsaw PAP in English 1808 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 2 -- For some time now, the Radio Free Europe broadcasting station and other centres of anti-Polish and anti-socialist propaganda subversion have been stepping up actions to weaken armed forces of socialist states and to disrupt the Army's strong and cordial links with civilian society, the Army's natural base.

A propaganda attack on the Polish People's Army is launched from Munich and attempts are made to portray the Army in a distorted way in the eyes of society, as if thousands of men who have been trained by the Army did not know the truth... [PAP ellipsis]

All possible means are used to achieve this end. Here is one of the examples of such actions: After a short stay in a college of reserve officer cadets, a young man who in the previous years was under protective wings of the KOR (Worker's Defence Committee) effectively indoctrinating him, a certain Tomasz Wacko "ZERO" paper, an underground journal allegedly published somewhere. As befittd a KOR alumnus, Wacko presented a false image of the Army, but it corresponded to the intentions of the organs waging propaganda war against Poland from the West. Wacko's lies were thus speedily propagated by Radio Free Europe.

This fraud was unmasked by the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. It aroused simply indignation among people performing military service today, reserve soldiers and war veterans and among various social circles.

The truth is that Western subversive centres apply different criteria towards events in the West and in socialist states. As hard as it can, Radio Free Europe supports various groupings that spread actually anti-Polish propaganda in Poland under pacifist slogans. On the other hand, Radio Free Europe is indignant at peace movement in the West.

Let us quote an excerpt from a commentary by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI:

Let us add that these effects are to correspond to the aggressive policy pursued by the administration of President Ronald Reagan who dreams about domination over the entire world. These effects are to be in tune with goals of the Reagan anti-communist crusade. However, such a policy, irrespective of all divisions in Polish society, encounters an almost unanimous opposition in Poland.

PZPR POLITBURO ISSUES SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU011512 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique Following PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Excerpts] On 25 November the PZPR Politburo acquainted itself with the introduction of the brigade system of work organization. It noted that the introduction of this modern, effective, and socially valuable system must be substantially accelerated. The Politburo approved the conclusions advanced on this subject by the party-economic conference that was held in Rzeszow at the end of October. [passage omitted]

The Politburo underlined the connection between job certification and the work brigade system. It stated that on the one hand, job certification should create the correct organizational conditions necessary for the emergence of brigades, and, on the other hand, the creation of these brigades provides a strong social and economic incentive for job certification within a given work force, facilitates the acceptance of tasks, and encourages the joint seeking of various types of reserves.

However, the creation of these brigades cannot go against technological and organizational logic. They must be advantageous in every respect and profitable for the entire factory, all solid workers, and all services, especially administrative, supply, and technical services. [passage omitted]

The brigade system does not hinder the development of good work qualities, but encourages it. Its introduction should involve harmonious cooperation between the factory management, workers' self-management body, trade unions, and youth organizations. It is up to factory party organizations to encourage such cooperation, back initiatives by workers and managements, correlate various interests, and settle eventual disputes and misunderstandings.

The problems are and will remain at the focus of the party leadership's attention. [passage omitted]

Thanking the organizers and participants of the Rzeszow conference, the Politburo requested Central Committee departments to disseminate its outcome in party periodicals and work out a long-term information program about the work results achieved by brigades in various enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Harmonious cooperation in this sphere between all managerial bodies in socialist enterprise should be extolled in particular.

Party voivodship committees should be more energetic. Particular attention should be paid to an effective introduction of work brigades to the pilot enterprises specified in each voivodship.

The Politburo suggested that the development of the work brigade system should be included among the responsibilities of the Party-Government Organizatonal Structures Review Commission and that this topic be examined at the same time as job certification.

The session was attended by the first secretaries of the Poznan, Radon, and Rzeszow Voivodship PZPR Committees, who reported on experience gained in the field.

QUALITY OF PARTY TRAINING QUESTIONED, EXAMINED

AU232241 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Issue No 9 (Signed to Press 24 Sep 86) pp 22-27

[Janusz Janicki article: "Qualitative Tasks of Party Training"]

[Excerpts] In the period between the congresses we have rebuilt the system of party training, which is part and parcel of party life as attested to by the congress documents. Thanks to the efforts of party cells, lecturers, and organizers and thanks to large material resources, we have developed a training infrastructure, which functions, on the whole, efficiently and which can be used by almost the entire party. [passage omitted]

However, the question is whether these achievements in party training have strengthened the party so that it is able to meet the needs stemming from its tasks. It is impossible to answer this question unambiguously. There is no doubt that the various forms of aktivs' training such as the party schools, the Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism, the Schools for Worker Aktivs, meetings of lecturers, and so on, continue to help strengthen the ideological condition of many party communities. Nor is there any doubt that the fact that our party now possesses large numbers of dynamic aktivs trained for party work is a result of the positive achievements of ideological work. However, effectiveness of this work with regard to party grass roots, rank and file party members, and primary party organizations is till insufficient.

The assessments of training work in the past 2 years agree that an efficient system of party training available to most party members has been created, but that its results are inversely proportional to the outlays spent on it. In other words, the generator provides little power for the batteries.

Some 2 years ago efforts to raise the quality of party training were decreed as the basic task of internal ideological-educational work. The attention of the sponsors of this task was focused on issues such as good lecturers, teaching aids. audiovisual facilities, the good organization of training meetings, and so on. It cannot be said that these efforts, which achieved various degrees of intensity and volume, were unproductive because the assessment of the 1985 results showed that some qualititive changes did occur. However, the overall results are no reason for satisfaction, especially in view of the need to make the entire party ready for implementing the 10th congress program.

With this need in mind, crucial modifications continue to be made in the present system of training. While preserving the forms of work that have proved themselves in practice (training meetings in primary party organizations, for example), we want to enrich the system of training with new organizational and other elements. We want to devise solutions that would make it possible to continue general training work outside of statutory meetings and, primarily, to create better conditions for instructing party members about the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, ideological principles of the communist movement, and the communists' attitude toward basic issues of the present time. [passage omitted]

Two new training institutions -- Teams for Ideological Education and Ideological Seminars -- are expected to propagate the rudiments of Marxist-Leninist theory. We should remember, however, that the effectiveness of these measures does not exclusively depend on their correct programming. The proposed subjects must be addressed to those who are really interested and represent receptive minds, but the issue is not as simple as we may imagine. The experience of the past few years has shown that party members are greatly interested in prompt current information, but are hardly interested in theoretical knowledge, which they regard as of not much use. They show great interest in lectures on the current sociopolitical situation, on the party's socioeconomic policy, and on international issues -- on condition that such lectures are deliverred by compentent people. It is much more difficult to round up party members for lectures devoted, say, to the laws that govern society, to class relations, and to value systems. Party members often regard such lectures as of little use and as devoid of practical significance. This means that it is not enough to create opportuonities for enriching one's ideological-political knowledge, but that it is also necessary to ensure that party members need this kind of knowledge and that they realize that it is most desirable and useful to interpret social phenomena in terms of ideology.

There is no simple recipe of how to do this. It is the task of lecturers and organizers of party training to look for effective ways of making party members interested in ideological issues. They should be inspired and assisted in this task by specialists in the methods of political training. These specialists continue to be increasingly present in training work, but this presence is still far from what it should be. [passage omitted]

It is the lecturers who determine the quality of training to a large extent. The efficiency of training work depends on their expert skills, ability to instruct, and emotional commitment to the process of ideological education. Efforts to select good lecturers, to create the necessary working conditions for them, and to look after their well-being at all times are the basic conditions for boosting the quality of party training.

The party possesses many expert lecturers recruited from scientists and from experienced political and economic functionaries. These lecturers are in charge of higher forms of training at the Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism and, recently, at worker aktivs' schools. However, the problem is that mass training relies on the so-called social lecturers, who possess better or worse skills and whose qualifications are often low.

Efforts to raise the general and instructional qualifications of the social lecturers is one of the key tasks that must be accompoished if training work isto be intensified. We are tackling this task with utmost efforts, including assistance from the intervoivodship party schools, but we will have to wait a long time to see the results of these efforts.

A good lecturer schould have receptive students in his class, which means that these students should have some knowledge of sociopolitical literature and should have read at least the basic textbooks. [paragraph continues]

However, in this regard we are still "at the back of beyond," and that is why we should be quite blunt about it. The number of party members, including party aktivs, who read sociopolitical literature is disastrously low. Experience shows that large numbers of party members read nothing at all or read very little and that those who read the many available materials are mainly lecturers and the persons who have to read them if they want to pass some examination. All the talk about growing intellectual standards of training work in the party will be downright hot air if this state of affairs is not changed.

It is necessary to take measure to stimulate contacts with sociopolitical literature, particularly with Marxist-Leninist classics, and with contemporary books, manuals, theoretical publications, and articles. [passage omitted] The scientific standards of these materials is generally satisfactory, but their popularity, which is of crucial significance in mass political training that is expected to be effective, leaves much to be desired. Students often complain about the difficult language and too many foreign terms of these materials. They complain especially about convoluted and hazy reasoning, too much verbosity, and the ad nauseam repetition of hackneyed formulas. Reading contemporary sociopolitical literature, one gets the impression that at one time someone has drawn up a catalogue of tasks, which now continue to be repeated in a variety of patterns. This poverty of form often serves as a vehicle for old platitudes.

Some authors take care to sound original and to write in an interesting and refreshing way about every subject, but we have only very few such authors, unfortunately. We lack masters of popularization who know how to make important contents tasty and palatable. What is worse, we cannot find such masters among the young authors, who quickly succumb to academic routine and copy their elder colleagues. This state of affairs is certainly a result of the fact that conditions under which writers work do not force them to ensure that readable texts are produced. This state of affairs is not a result of lack of suitable talents. This state of affairs must be changed if we want -- and we do -- to eliminate the situation in which very few people are interested in producing sociopolitical literature that is attractive and interesting. [passage omitted]

Party training is part and parcel of broadly conceived ideological-educational work, the responsibility for which is borne by the entire party and by the ideological front, which is being created by the party. Let us hope that the 10th congress atmosphere, which encourages intensified performance, will produce greater progress in this field as well.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- At the insistance of the minister of mining and energy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has made changes to this ministry's leadership. At the under secretary level, these changes involve the recall of Under Secretary Ryszard Buchowiecki, who was thanked for his work, and his replacement by Zdzislaw Doszlo, Bernard Mis, and Tadeusz Napieracz. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- New Italian, Canadian, and Spanish ambassadors, Paolo Galli, Eric Bergbusch, and Fernando Olivie, respectively, presented their credentials in Warsaw on 25 November. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

18TH JOINT BULGARIAN ECONOMIC SESSION OPENS

AU081711 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- The eighteenth session of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest on Monday, December 8.

In the spirit of the tasks and orientations set during Romanian-Bulgarian top-level talks the two delegations led by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, survey the current stage of the economic relations between the two countries, possibilities and ways of developing them, of boosting bilateral cooperation, mutual goods exchanges.

Descalescu Receives Stoichkov

AU082034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Monday, December 8, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, the proceedings of which are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview reference was made to the good ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, which witness a steadily ascending course in keeping with the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between RCP general Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov. Mutual wish was expressed to step up bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity, with emphasis on the possibilities of developing production specialization and cooperation in production, increasing and diversifying mutually advantageous commercial exchanges. In the context, stress was laid on the role of the joint commission in identifying new actions conducive to deepening Romanian-Bulgarian economic and technical-scientific collaboration.

The interview was attended by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania and co-chairman of the joint commission.

SDUF HOLDS PLENARY MEETING; CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU081934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- The National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front met in plenum in Bucharest on Monday, December 8.

The agenda included reports on the way in which SDUF councils, mass and public organizations worked for the fulfillment of the 1986 state plan tasks as well as the measures required to attain the targets of Romania's economic and social development in 1987, the draft single national economic and social development plan for 1987, the drafts of the national economy centralized financial plan and of the 1987 state budget, the organization and unfolding of civic dialogue within the "rostrum of democracy".

The plenary meeting expressed high appreciation and full approval of the peace and disarmament policy consistently promoted by Romania, of the demarches and actions taken along this line by the party general secretary and president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu. Stress was laid in context on Romania's recent decision -- approved by the entire people in a referendum -- to cut its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent until the end of the year.

The participants unanimously adopted the documents submitted for debate as well as the resolution and pledge of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, took the floor during the plenary meeting.

'Rostrum of Democracy' Defined

AU082036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- The rostrum of democracy is the name of an original form of dialogue between local officials and citizens that the Second SDUF Congress instituted in 1980 to ensure the citizens' systematic central of the public managers' work. In its monthly public meetings, various economic, social and political questions are discussed with the citizens, with the officials answering the citizens' questions, clarifying matters related to the application of the laws or the implementation of local development programmes and consulting the citizens on the most important civic problems. The "rostrum of democracy" is open to all and its subjects are virtually unlimited. The conclusions of the meetings are promptly brought to the attention of the decision-makers concerned who must take steps accordingly. The way the citizens' suggestions and proposals are handled is followed by the councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front who report on them to the people who put them forth in the next meeting.

SDUO CC CONDUCTS DEBATES DURING PLENARY MEETING

AU081905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization (SDUO) was held in Bucharest on December 8. It debated a report on the participation of the component organizations in the fulfillment of 1986 plan provisions and their growing contribution to attaining the goals for the country's socioeconomic development in 1987. Debates also focused on the contribution of Socialist Democracy and Unity bodies to the organization and unfolding of socialist education.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, set up according to the proposals made by President Nicolae Ceausescu in 1979, is made up of bodies that include all the citizens who are not members of the RCP or of the Union of Communist Youth. It has more than four million members from all over the country. It acts as a political organization of a revolutionary-partriotic character, and is an active part of the democratic system of governing the country, being represented to the people's councils and the Grand National Assembly by its own deputies. SDUO is part and parcel of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

BELGRADE PREVIEWS RENOVICA MOSCOW VISIT

LD071211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0753 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- The 4-day official visit of the LCY delegation to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, which begins on Tuesday, 9 December, is being conducted in conditions of developed relations between the two countries.

Yugoslav-Soviet state and party cooperation has a long and rich tradition. It is logical to suppose that the present talks between the party delegations, which are led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of teh CPSU Central Committee, will provide a new and positive impetus to mutual relations.

Last year and this, we may recall, both countries duly marked the anniversaries of the Belgrade and Moscow Declarations of 1955 and 1956, two documents which, at the time, signified and laid the basis for further state and party cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Indeed, although a full 3 decades have elapsed since that time, their lasting value and currency have been confirmed in the best way, and not only in terms of their significance for relations between the two countries and their parties.

It has been demonstrated that without exception all the principles formulated in these documents signed in Belgrade and Moscow have stood the test of time: respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect and noninterference, full respect for the differeing forms and roads of socialist development and different international positions and responsibilities of the parties to their own people and working class and respect for each other's experiences in the constructon of socialism as well as for the exclusive affairs of each country and party.

The development of relations between the two countries and parties up to now confirms in the best way that the value of documents, which are 3 decades old and whose usefulness ws confirmed on many later occasions, is irreplaceable.

Regardless of the differences which have occasionally emerged or which exist in the assessments of some foreign political questions and which are the natuural result of differences in the two countries' international positions -- Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country and the USSR as the leading member of a military-political alliance -- it has been possible, given the respect for mutual interests and tolerant dialogue especially at the highest levels, to resolve problems that have naturally come about in the long history of their relations.

In particular, it seems it should be emphasized that the orientations of the Belgrade and Moscow Declarations that relations between the two countries should be based on generally accepted principles in international life -- the solving of problems peacefully, the development of cooperation, the application o fmethods of negotiatio, the recognition of peaceful coexistence, regardless of the specific roads taken in internal developmet -- have proved to be visionary. These principles were later also confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act. On the other hand, the principles on which party cooperation has developed also obtained confirmation in the document of the Berlin conference of European communist and Workers Parties.

Hearing all this in mind, it would be realistic to expect that the forthcoming party dialogue at the highest level confirms the lasting currency and viability of the principles upon which bilateral relations, above all, of course, in the interest of the two countries and their peoples, socialism, progress, and world peace, have developed over the last 3 decades.

At the same time, the visit of the LCY delegation represents a strengthening of the continuity of the dialogue at the highest level, which is all the more important because there has not been one since the last sojourn of the most senior representatives of the LCY in the USSR in 1979 and of representatives of the USSR in Yugoslavia in 1976. It should, however, be recalled that in the meantime, and to promote this continuity, there has been a rich exchange of visits by prime ministers, foreign ministers and other officials, and that in the meantime there has been a fresh impetus in terms of cooperation between republics, provinces, oblasts, and towns. Despite the development of cultural, educational, scientific-technical, and other forms of cooperation, it is economic relations which have, however, been given the most dynamic impulse.

This is confirmed by the fact that the USSR has for several years been Yugoslavia's foremost foreign trade partner. The further maintenance of the high level of these relations -- both sides assess -- is possible by stimulating cooperation, specialization, and other forms of scientific-technical cooperation, something for which there are good grounds and mutual needs and interests.

A special aspect is, perhaps, the fact that the visit of the LCY delegation comes at a time of impetuses to and developments within important internal socioeconomic processes in both countries. The colocutors will also have the opportunity of informing each other of the efforts the two parties and countries are making at this juncture in the sphere of internal policy.

At the same time the dialogue at the highest party level also comes at a time of delicate international trends, unfortuntely, unfavorable ones in many respects. In conformity with its own well-known principles, Yugoslavia, for its part, supports all initiatives in the world which are inspired by the desire to establish dialogue, trust and understanding, and the desire to put a stop to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, by creating conditions for talks which would be in the interest of strengthening peace and of all countries in the world.

In the forthcoming dialogue, as in all others, Yugoslavia proceeds from the fact that it has been a member of the Nonaligned Movement since it was founded, in other words, from the conviction that the nonaligned countries can achieve a role for themselves only if they act as a nonbloc factor in international relations in the struggle for peace, disarmament, the abolition of crisis flashpoints, the democratization of relations in the world, and the building of more just international economic and political relations.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD081900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Belgrade]

[Text] At the invitation of Federal Secretary of Defense, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, a delegation of the Polish People's Army led by the minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki, has come to Yugoslavia on an official friendship visit.

In the afternoon, talks began in Belgrade under the chairmanship of the heads of the defense ministries of Poland and Yugoslavia. This signifies the enlivening of military contacts between Poland and Yugoslavia. The last visit of our minister of defense to Yugoslavia took place 14 years ago.

General Florian Siwicki today honored the memory of Josip Broz Tito, laying a bunch of flowers on the grave of the legendary leader. A wreath from our minister of defense was also laid on the Grave of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala near Belgrade. This was Tadeusz Samitowski from Belgrade.

PRESIDENCY APPROVES HASANI ROMANIAN VISIT REPORT

LD290022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] A session of the Presidency has examined and approved a report on the results of the official and friendly visit by Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency, to Romania and his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other top Romanian officials. The Presidency, it is reported, assessed that as a continuation of the established practice of annual meetings, the visit reflects the mutual interest in maintaining the continuity of this dialogue at the top level, affirms the policy of good-neighborliness, and affords a new impetus in the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

Assessing that relations between Yugoslavia and Romania are developing successfully, the Presidency positively assessed the talks on their further development in all spheres of mutual interest, and in particular in the economy. Higher forms of economic cooperation will be developed, agreements reached will be consistently implemented, and an agreement will be concluded on cooperation in border areas. Particular note was made of the stand of the two countries on the role of national minorities as a factor of good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples. Emphasis was also placed on the joint view that there is a need for further development of the cooperation of the two Balkan countries on a bilateral and multilateral basis in areas of mutual interest. The interest of both countries was stressed in the more rapid solution of all open international questions.

On the occasion of Republic Day, the Presidency approved a decision on pardoning a number of sentenced persons.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD041349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Andon Mojsov, the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

PRC TO 'MORE THAN DOUBLE' TRADE, SIGN PROTOCOL

LD031614 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1513 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and China have for next year planned to more than double the value of mutual trade achieved this year and record over 400 million dollars. A protocol on trade was signed in Beijing today by Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Metodi Smileski and Chinese Deputy Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Wang Pinqing.

Under the protocol, Yugoslavia will next year export to China iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries' products, refrigerators, machinery and equipment, buses, passenger cars and textile products, and import oil, cotton, soyabean, sulphur, clacined bauxite, antimony ore, chemical products, silk and cotton goods as well as consumer goods.

Since Yugoslavia has been running a high surplus in trade with China, the two countries have agreed, as Smileski said, to balance mutual trade and increase its volume.

WORKERS GROUP RETURNS FROM PRC, DPRK, JAPAN

LD072211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 7 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, headed by President of the alliance's Federal Conference Nenad Bucin, returned here tonight from visits to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Japan.

On arrival, Nenad Bucin stated that the delegation was everywhere welcomed very warmly, cordially and friendly. The delegation made a large number of contacts with leaderships and notable officials of the All-China Political Consultative Conference and the Chinese Communist Party, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Workers' Party of the DPR of Korea, and with most responsible officials of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, and the Komeito party of Japan.

The visits of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation to the three Asian countries said Bucin, would contribute to the promotion of good relations and cooperation of Yugoslavia with China, the DPR of Korea, and Japan, an in particular between the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and its counterpart organizations in these countries. The talks stressed the indispendable need to engage peaceful democratic and progressive forces in the world on the preservation and fostering of peace, towards disarmament and the expansion of cooperation amongst nations and countries on the footing of equality and independence.

KORESEC STRESSES KEY ISSUES OF ECONOMIC POLICY

LD040017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- The main message from the recent fourth session of the LCY Central Committee was that there could be no way out of the crisis without the full and creative application of the long-term program of economic stabilization. This was said by Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in today's meeting with foreign correspondents. A reason for this meeting in the international press center was last week's session of the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical questions of the implementation of economic policy in this and next year.

Laying stress on a number of key issues, Korosec emphasized that the Central Committee session concentrated on realistic assessments of the situation and on sobriety in expecting changes. Orientation toward market economy was resolutely reaffiremed, because it is clear thatthere are no other alternatives, Korosec stressed. He also spoke about the need for economic coercion and warned that the announced changes and measures would not yield the desired results without the action of subjective forces. As far as the LC is concerned, its task is not, as Korosec put it, to decide about specific systemic solutions, but to create a political climate so that the best ones can be adopted.

Foreign correspondents were particularly interested in how this is all going to be implemented in practice. A number of times they returned to questions on the attitude to the long-term program of economic stabilization. The long-term programis our concept, assessment, and strategy of development and as such, Korosec said, is the only way to overcome the crisis. To produce a new one would be counterproductive. It is certainly not a dogma and, consequently, its realization requires a creative approach based on fresh knowledge and expansion.

DEFENSE SECRETARY REPORTS ON 1987 DRAFT BUDGET

LD262249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The entire world situation is permeated by the simultaneous struggle for peace and the intensive preparations for war or open war conflicts. The focus of confrontation is definitely being transferred to the region of the Third World, that is to the nonaligned and developing countries. This was stated in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, when he submitted a report during the examination of the draft federal budget for 1987.

Devoting a large part of this report to the military-political situation in the world, Manula said that no significant changes for the better can be expected in the near future, regardless of the efforts being made by the nonaligned countries and all other democratic and progressive forces in the world. There have, of course, been some positive changes, according to the federal secretary. In this context he cited the recent meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik and the conclusions of the Stockholm conference in limiting and controlling exercise activities of armed forces.

Noting that our country is situated in a region where confrontations have been going on for some time, Mamula warned that, considering this and the importance of our territory, it is unlikely that we would be passed by in the case of a possible fresh escalation of confrontations. Many countries, including a large number of states in close proximity to us, are allocating increasing amounts for the needs of thier armed forces, he noted. And with regard to exercise activities, last year the south European military arena was the most active, with 95 major exercises and maneuvers carried out, with the participation of some 1 million people.

Mamula devoted part of his report to the problem of terrorism. Recalling that, since World War II, our country has often been the target of this evil, Mamula concluded that given the existing state of international relations terrorism would long remain a serious danger for many regions, including our own. In this connection, the federal secretary for national defense underlined that the doctrine of manifesting force, particularly military force, in halting and stamping out terrorism would not yield results.

Going on to analyze our internal trends, Branko Mamula began by saying that our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is more than a secondary defense and social self-protection is more than a secondary defense system ubject to the influence of positive and negative trends in society; this means that only by more rapidly resolving the accumulated contrdictions in society can we most directly strengthen our defense protection system, especially its function of preventing aggression, Mamula stressed.

It should also be stressed here, Mamula continued, that as much as it is important in our present social conditions to guarantee the material basis for defense, it is just as important to oppose in an organized and efficient manner the anti-self-managing and anti-socialist forces which are attacking various bases -- such as nationalism, and bourgeois restoration -- the fundamental gains of our revolution.

Having said that our Army is also the target of various hostile forces, and adding that there are also problems within it which its members are waging a daily struggle against Branko Mamula warned that it is the duty of all factors in society to prevent attemts at confrontation by sections of the young generation with the policy and system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Recalling that the defense of the country is the constitutional right of all, Mamula underlined that we cannot accept the practice, and thus the right, that this most important and general patriotic duty should be carried out by some citizens and ignored by others.

Branko Mamula then spoke about the results achieved by the Yugoslav People's Army last year and the tasks for development and modernization in 1987, noting that despite unfavorable international trends and complex internal processes, the overall moral and political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army was stable. Important results have been recorded in the development and improvement of the concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and in the system of leadership and command, in the processes of organizational and formation improvement of the Yugoslav People's Army, and in the technical modernization which relies primarily on our own resources have continued.

Noting that the draft federal budget envisages 1,323.7 billion dinars for financing the Yugoslav People's Army, Mamula said more about how that money is to be spent. An allocaton of 26.65 [percent] of the total planned resources is envisaged for equipping the Yugoslav People's Army with arms and military equipment in the coming year, and here particular attention has been paid to the volume and speed of the production and procurement of arms and military equipment, which continues to be coordinated with the planned oganizational and formation changes.

The federal secretary for national defense spoke at great length about equipping individual branches of the Army, and stressed in this connection that about 90 percent of the weapons and military equipment is being manufactured in accordance with Yugoslav designs and only 10 percent under partial or complete license arrangements. More than 70 percent of the value of weapons and military equipment needed by the Armed forces is being procured from domestic production. About 30 percent of the available production capacities is engaged in providing export requirements.

Mamula stressed that an important result in the activity of the Yugoslav People's Army is the significant savings amounting to more than 5 percent of the value of the sources at the disposal of the Army last year. This is only one example from which it can be seen that the Yugoslav People's Army is consistently implemening the guidelines of the long-term program of economic stabiliztion. In addition, Mamula continued, during this year the Yugoslav People's Army has invested 800 million dinars for increasing production in hill and mountain areas, 70 million dinars for production development in coal mines, and 124 million dinars has been pooled with other beneficiaries of social funds. Credits have also been given to collectives, whose production is of interest to the Armed Forces, infrastructural and other projects have been constructed, and the population has been assisted in various circumstances, while within the framework of sevice in the Yugoslav People's Army, a large number of young people have been trained for various professions, which are often in short supply.

With regard to the living standards of members of the Yugoslav People's Army, the levels achieved in diet, accommodation and health provisions of the Armed Forces have been maintained, Mamula said. The living standards of active military personnel and civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army have kept pace with trends in the living standards of working people employed in other sectors of the economy. In this area, according to the federal secretary for national defense, there have, nevertheless, been problems. Because of a fall in living standards in earlier years, and because of the difficulties of the military vocation, there has been a loss in the most qualified cadres with a lot of work experience. The problem is increased by the fact that when these people leave, they keep their apartment because they have spent 10 years or more in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Branko Mamula concluded his speech with an appeal to the delegates to approve the proposed volume of funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army in the coming year and he explained the need for expanding the system of financing the Army.

I would like to note the fact that the method of financing the Yugoslav People's Army used so far has made it impossible to guarantee the necessary conditions for the long-term and stable realization of plans which have already been approved for the technical modernization and overall military training of the Army. The present solutions, whereby the funds -- their sources and their method of collection -- for financing the Yugoslav People's Army are established each year in the federal budget, as well as the long and complicated procedure for establishing the federal budget, and in particular its rescheduling, do not facilitate the timely adoption of plans and programs for the development and modernization of the Army and do not guarantee the certainty of their realization. The Presidency has on several occasions examined these problems and decided to seek solutions which will guarantee more long-term and stable sources of funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army and to simplify the procedure for determining these funds. Acting on the orders of the Presidency, the FEC has proposed adequate solutions on the basis of comprehensive analyses and has set in motion an initiative for changing the constitutional solutions on financing the Yugoslav People's Army, which is at present going through the normal channels.

FEC ESTABLISHES STANDS ON SOCIAL PLAN PROPOSALS

LD051210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- At a session held yesterday, the FEC established the stands on the proposals and comments by the assemblies of the republics and provinces in connection with the draft resolution on the policy of realizing Yugoslavia's social plan in the next year.

The council also established the stands on three draft decisions: The aims and tasks of the joint money-issue, monetary policy, and joint bases of the credit policy for the next year; the country's envisaged balance of payment in 1987; and the criteria for establishing the degree of economic development of the republics and provinces, and on the values for establishing border cases of economically insufficiently developed areas.

As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information at yesterday's FEC session, presided over by Branko Mikulic, the council also established the stands on the comments and proposals by the republican and provincial assemblies in connection with several draft changes and amendments to the laws on the monetary system, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the united monetary system of the republican and provincial national banks, the funding of the federation, and foreign exchange business activity.

SLOVENE PAPER CRITICIZES LEADERSHIP

AU040937 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15-16 Nov 86 p 5

[Jovan Pjevic article: "MLADINA Recipes"]

[Excerpts] It is only when one has read the Ljubljana "youth" newspapers MLADINA that one "realizes" that all our leaderships and organs (and especially the federal ones) not only are "stupid" and "incapable" but also intentionally work against the interests of the workers class and the working people (so that they "may continue to stay in power"). "Only" the editors and correspondents of that newspaper know the efficacious recipe for quickly and successfully resolving all our problems and crises.

"Evidence" that our "authorities" work against us may be found in every issue of MLADINA, including the latest, in which the writer of the editorial, "Backward into the Future," "discloses" that the statement by the Presidency and the LCY Presidium of 20 October "conceals a maneuver which recalls the dark ages of Stalinism, and one Janez Zavrsnik "warns" us that this is "senseless paranoia, which those in power display against something that is new, different, and clearly presented," and that it is "high time that those in power should cease creating the internal enemy and should devote themselves to their work..."

The editors of MLADINA are bothered most by the fact that the statement "denounces ideological pluralism" and the forces of the bourgeois right, and they therefore call on the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia to "request the representatives it elected to the state Presidency to furnish an explanation of this statement, particularly since the said quotations strongly differ from the public statements made recently by leading Slovene politicians." [passage omitted]

Thus, thanks to MLADINA, it is now "clear" to us that the highest political and state leadership of the country "displays paranoia" and wants to push us back to "the dark ages of Stalinism," and the workers of Litostroj, Rog, and other factories, who voted in favor of holding a reeferendum on a levy, and did so only because "they wish that the increasing exploitation of the workers class (which includes them) should become legitimate.":

So that nobody may doubt "the authenticity" and "legitimacy" of MLADINA "discoveries," Uros Mahkovec, its chief editor, took care in his editorial of 31 October entitled "To Whom We Belong" to announce the following: "There exist no backers or any mechanisms that would direct the editorial policy of MLADINA from the outside as a tool of some kind of their interests. No critical articles and reviews recently have had or have any intention or agitation in favor of reactionary, politically right-oriented roads for a way out of the crisis in Yugoslavia, although it has happened and continues to happen that such (rightist and reactionary) political forces and groups accept those as their arguments."

Matters are clear even without the apologies by the chief editor to the readers for the "incomprehensibility" of his editorial, "which is sometimes necessary so that some things should be clearer." It only remains to us to recommend to the signatories of the republican social accord on cofinancing MLADINA to increase their subsidies to that MLADINA may increase our joy by issuing a completely "clear" and "legitimate" outline and that it may inform us even more exhaustively about "the fate" of "political prisoners," "civilian service in the Yugoslav People's Army," "civilian society in a civilian state," and what cologne is used by the former responsible editor (who, as we learn in MLADINA, is at moment serving the Army in Pancevo) and other socially involved editors and contributors (and not only what they do and at what time they go to bed). [passage omitted]

LCY'S SUVAR ON 'MONOLITHIC TENDENCIES'

AU042050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Va. Vignjevic, I. Torov report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work on 20 November]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Nov -- The ideological plenum of the LCY Central Committee, which has been prepared for a long time, (by the way it was supposed to be held before the 13th LCY Congress), will be held in mid-February next year. This was said, at the session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work (presided over by Radovan Radonajic). The fact that the topic which will be discussed in winter (the current ideopolitical trends in society and tasks of the LC) is being steadily prepared is also confirmed by the 2-day session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium held at the end of October, as well as the initiation of a series of talks at the Central Committee (starting next week already) pertaining to ideological trends in culture, talks including secretaries of LC basic organizations, businessmen, and scientists, for which as many as 16 working groups have been formed.

A document some 20 pages long, as we have learned (it was not distributed to journalists due to "confidentiality"), prepared for the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium, was given to members of the commission at the session itself and, therefore, a 30-minute break was taken for them to read it. The basis for debate was also an introductory speech by Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which was also based on the assessments and conclusions of the above-mentioned joint session of the SFR Presidency and LCY Presidium. [passage omitted]

After recalling the assessments and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium from 1985, which pertain to intensified ideopolitical work and resolute reaction to any attempt or occurrence of hostile activity, Suvar said, among other things, the following: "These leaderships and others came out in public with similar assessments and conclusions in the past as well, and the social, particularly party public have been asking themselves whether top leaderships are powerless, paralyzed through endless debates behind closed doors, even incompetent due to this or other circumstances to make the right moves and build up their indisputable authority, which we need."

Our political life, Suvar pointed out, is also burdened by the "production" of various cases, affairs, and disorderly [ekscesan] situations, and is often followed only by forums blaming the enemy and that which is hostile. It is precisely for that reason that an impression is created in the broader public that there are many more enemies than there actually are. "Our main problem is not the enemy's strength, but our weaknesses and failures, ideological confusion in the LC and its virtual inability to change things in conformity with its proclamations, and to do so from every basic organization to the Central Committee.

"I am deeply convinced that our main problem does not lie in the strength and activity of the enemies, but in the danger that fertile ground is prepared for them by increasing workers class and people's masses discontent, particularly by the suppression and unused strength of young generations, as well as the feeling spreading through those young generations that they are marginal and lacking a future."

"We have thousands of people in our communist movement who are doing nothing but spitting at that communist movement in a most ignoble way, flagrantly disagreeing with the LCY Program even when playing the role of great intellectuals and giving hundreds of interviews in the whole country, and we still do not expel them from the party." [paragraph continues]

"Instead, they gain fame all the way to being promoted internationally which sometimes includes financial gain."

"We do not need trials in this country unless organized activity against the social order is involved, nor bans on books and newspapers, if we 'call a spade a spade' in time and before the broadest public, and expel from the party those people who disagree with the program."

At the same time, we must strive to make communist and socialist public opinion function, to have everything be open before the party and people, to have there be less apparatus and forum policy and closed confessions, that everything be out in the open, that we start from the fact that the power of socialist public thought in the country is dominant, by far the strongest.

Another one of Suvar's assessments attracts attention:

"While at the level of the LCY leadership, there are talks and agreements, quarrels and conclusions, in the leaderships of republics and provinces there exist very strong monolithic tendencies that are 'arranged' according to party organizations and lower leaderships in their own republic or province, and to others in Yugoslavia and the Federation, one primarily proves the validity of its policy, reproaching the others -- not explicitly, but more or less 'diplomatically' -- that their policy is not good. One hides nationalism and other 'isms' in one's own community, and points to nationalisms and 'isms' in others. A great skill of 'bickering,' accusations and reproaches behind the scenes has developed among our leaders -- there are even mutual abhorrence, distrust, hoaxes -- and what remains on the surface are diplomatic manners and the protocol of interstate visits and talks."

In a polemical manner, Vukasin Micunovic, the first participant in the debate, expressed reserve toward the document and Suvar's assessments by saying: "Here I am in such a position that I must take the introducer's word for it, since his speech was not further elaborated by supplying data on the ideological front." Micunovic remarked that the document includes a different assessment of the 13th LCY Congress which does not match the existing one and that among points on which there is no unity in the LC, one cannot accept the claim that there are no elements of unity on the Stabilization Program, since that assessment is also contrary to the Congress. He also pointed out that by introducing a working group that prepares the February plenum, one narrows down the work of existing organs of the Central Committee and this Commission.

Replying to Micunovic's remarks, Suvar remarked that the document (distributed to members of the commission) is a paper of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium, a working memorandum, and repeated the stand on the congress which "did not, to be honest, deal with the battles that the LC is now facing." He also pointed out that the February plenum will not be prepared by a narrow working group, but a group of about 70 people, most of whom are members of the Central Committee.

Taking the floor for the second time, Micunovic replied with surprise that Suvar reproached him for his distrust of the document, and he himself criticized "forum work" in his introductory speech. Micunovic reiterated that the formation of 16 working groups for discussions and preparation of the plenum reduced the work of this commission and that the document from the session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium had been made in a hurry, under "the pressure from opposition forces." He pointed out that in all this work one repeats our peculiar method: In order for the membership to work, we tell it what to do, without respecting the opinion of that membership, the grassroots. [passage omitted]

BORBA ANALYSIS OF 'FEDERALIZATION' OF THE LCY

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[Ivan Torov commentary: "Dangerous White Gloves"]

[Excerpts] Last Thursday, speaking from the position of a member of the LCY Presidium, Dr Stipe Suvar launched to the public a "grave accusation" of republican and provincial leaderships. Retold in brief, it was the following:

Monolithic tendencies are very strong in republican and provincial leaderships. Their main trait is centralism and a strict attitude, without much democracy, toward "one's own" membership and "one's own" lower leaderships, while federalist qualities are brought into the united LCY again. [passage omitted]

During recent years, we have seen that the federalization of the LCY is very much possible, irrespective of all the vows in documents, at congresses, and in statements that we are against it. We have reached that truth long ago, more or less simultaneously with the realization that in decomposing the federal state we made so many failures and mistakes which now seem to be very difficult to correct painlessly.

Even if those sins can be attributed to previous leaderships, there still remains a lot of space for the question of how it is possible that the leadership of our political movement fails to sufficiently observe the fact that the practice of two-faced behavior has been established -- legalized so to speak -- in that movement, or -- to be more precise -- at its top places. One way of behaving is in republics and provinces where through monolithic tendencies one wants to establish in one's community a firm hierarchy of relations of the type where "one should know who is what"; and the other way is to turn to the federation and other communities in a way that has objectively led and is still leading to destabilization, that is, to strengthen the authority and power of the parts at the expense of the whole. The consequences have already been known: national economies, mutual exclusivity, constrained self-managing, political and delegate life, political and economic mistakes, frequent divisions even about the most insignificant issues, distrust, bickering, abhorrence, even accusations, and all that framed with "diplomatic manners, protocols, and white gloves."

Even if someone hoped that the 13th LCY Congress will mean a final break with such relations, since the highest party gathering confirmed that "we are all against federalization and different ideological approaches," we can now see that this is not happening. Several months after the congress, we are told that the same tendencies that were characteristic of the past period are still very strong in republican and provincial leaderships. Does that mean that those forces are so strong that they cannot be coped with, or does the truth also lie in the fact that the federal political top failed to make the right moves in time to order a halt to that "double game"?

Only registering the fact that we are disunited because of this or the other reason and that we behave in this or the other way cannot lead to anything good. After all, this means admitting inability to leave the "vicious circle" of ideological confrontations and confusions. It would mean simplifying things too much if we observed this as power (lessness) or (dis)ability, neglecting deeper reasons which enable bureaucratic and dogmatic logics to survive for too long.